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D. C., and, Extra tent of Ac-vernment. D. Wilmot, illis Lewis, Carlisle, ca; and the ne 5—6m

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No. 12.

R & CO.

enanic, who driven by cositions in rs, &c, for

appaining the as I was a state of the boiling gulf, I felt myself surged against by the tempestuous human torrent, and, but for the strong arm and resolute will of my friend, Mr. H——, should have been overwhelmed. As it was, my shoulders and sides were battered and bruised by a complete assortment of foreign elbows, and my feet trodden on by feet of every nation in Europe. Even in this unenviable position, I had life enough in me to laugh, occasionally, in a wild, hysterical way, to be sure, and to mark certain curious features, incidents, and accidents, of the

scene. It was next to an exhibition at the Propagandist College, to hear the expostula-tions, threats, entreaties, and desperate witti-

cisms, in all languages—it was a fine study of national characteristics to watch the rush and

national characteristics to watch the rush and struggle, the attacks and repulses of the crowd. The French charged with the greatest impetuosity, but the English stood their ground the most sturdily; the Russians were the most imperious, the Germans the most brutal, the Yankees the most coolly impudent and resolutely go-shead-ative; while the Italians gave way on all sides whather from politeness disgust or all sides, whether from politeness, disgust, or cowardice, it were difficult to say. During the cowardice, it were diment to say. During the height of the crush, one of the Pope's chamber-lains came forcing his way through the crowd, ordering us to let pass his party. Borne down by his grand costume and ferocious moustache,

sight; but whether he would like to have a ladies; but when the seventh appeared, on the arm of a stout German with a nasty imperial, we closed our ranks, and boldly opposed their passage. Oh, then to behold the rage of the stout German, who wore a star on his breast, and was evidently somebody, somewhere. He abused Mr. H— in half a dozen languages, all more or less gutturally intoned, and received in reply a smile of placid contempt. He then called upon the Swiss Guard to come to his aid—imperiously, frantically—but, of course, vainly; whereupon I had the tement by the pope at the lavanda, no inconsiderable perquisites, and showing that it is worth a poor priest's while to play an Apostle's part for the nonce. I should not wonder if, for even looks like a man who sees through the said—imperiously, frantically—but, of course, vainly; whereupon I had the tement of this said—imperiously, frantically—but, of course, vainly; whereupon I had the tement of the solution of predigious digs of the elbow in the storf insolence I received what I took to be some sort of a damning in Deutch, and a succession of predigious digs of the elbow in the fight side. Though I made no outcry, I suppose I must have paled under the infliction, for the lady on my enemy's arm actually held her viaugrette to my nose, exclaiming, "Etes vous werightenest walder, madeva?" (100 Merchant of the lost napkin being found, the matter was a microbly settled.

ciples, such as Peter and John, doubtless the competition was tremendous.

I am sorry to have to record that St. Andrew and St. Mark had some little difficulty about a napkin. It seemed that St. Mark had accidentally dropped his napkin, and had afterwards laid hands on that of St. Andrew, which he was caught in the act of packing away in his basket. But I am happy to add, that on the lost napkin being found, the matter was amicably settled.

Half an hour after, as we came out of the Pauline chapel, which was brilliantly illumivia signette to my nose, exclaiming, "Etes vous veritablement malade, madame?" "Oui," I replied, "mortellement malade—Monsieur votre

Half an hour after, as we came out of the Pauline chapel, which was brilliantly illuminated, we observed St. John, with an amiability in keeping with his character, dividing his bouquets among a group of friends.

In the evening of this day, we heard the Miserere in St. Peter's, standing outside the choral chapel, through whose open doors the solemn, full-tided flood came pouring and surging—sweeping abroad over the vast basilica, and swelling up into its shadowy arches and mighty dome. After the Miserere, a very curious ceremony took place—the washing of the

Half an hour after, as we came out of the Pauline mari me tue."

Half an hour after, as we came out of the Pauline chapel, which was brilliantly illuminated, we observed St. John, with an amiability in keeping with his character, dividing his bouquets among a group of friends.

In the evening of this day, we heard the Miserere in St. Peter's, standing outside the chapel, other the care forced, in a heavy, dense, stifling mass, upon us. Such strangely intimate relations as were suddenly entered upon then—such involuntary embraoings—such momentary mésalicanes for mutual protection—such fraternizing among natural enemies. And when, soon after, the doors were thrown open, and the awful final rush was made, what a trampling on and rending of dresses—what a crushing of hats—what a wrenching apart of locked arms—what a falling up stairs, and running and calling, and sorambling and contending! Young gentlemen bore off fragments of lace veils, like love-tokens fluttering at their buttons; and have an indistinct recollection of hearing a feminine shriek, and of seeing, an instant after, a gallant young English Guardsman dash forward, with a torn lock of fair hair entangled in his epaulette.

The apostolic salle à manger is a handsome oblong room, and on this occasion was richly

segulant young English Gardman dash is a handsome of the control of the segulation of the control of the contro

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in front, were able to catch a momentary view of the stage.

The Pope—who, in his tucked-up gown and apron, and with his short, waddling gait, looked, in honest truth, like a fat, ruddy-faced landlady—was attended by richly-dressed prelates, who handed him the dishes, kneeling reverently; and whenever he approached the foot of the table, the Guardia Nobile stationed there lowered their swords, lifted their casques, and been nearly to the ground—making the scene queer and incongruous to the last degree. I must confess that I was obliged, repeatedly, to hide my face and laugh. I should have laughed, had I died for it.

A priest read something aloud, from some

With an increase of means, our wants multiply astonishingly. Cheap ingrain must give place to Brussels or gorgeous tapestry. Cane seats will answer for dining-rooms and chambers only, while chairs, and sofas, and ottomans, curiously carved and exquisite in workmanship, must supply the parlors. Muslin or lace, wrought with skill, must drape our windows. Choice paintings must adorn our walls, and a multitude of rare and costly trinkets be distributed upon the mantel piece and table.

of the world. Aside from merit, being a relative of Judge —— was always sufficient to insure reception into any society I might wish to enter;" and Mrs. Pyper tossed her pretty head, and appeared almost incapable of sustaining the full weight of family honors.

"I do not think," returned Mr. Pyper, "that

Mr. Pyper; "that will cost about one hundred and fifty dollars. Music from the city; then there are the turkeys and quails, and cake, and fruit, and other fixings. The party will cost two hundred and fifty dollars. I had better tell her at once that I cannot afford it."

But her face was all animation, and he did not like to mar her enjoyment. He could not reveal to her now the dubious prospects before him; still he ventured to remonstrate on one

dows. Choice paintings must adorn our walls and a multitude of rare and costly trinkets be distributed upon the mantel-piece and table, and in every niche and corner. Our chambers must be supplied with comforts and elegances befitting royalty. A silver tea-service, and fine china, must supersede the stone ware, and our table must be loaded with luxuries. Our circle of acquaintances must be extended, more expensive clothing worn, more costly enteralments given.

Mr. Pyper never meant to be extravagant. Since his removal to Michigan, he had become comething of a land speculator, and had also engaged in merchandizing.

Mrs. Pyper looked very pretty—quite like a quees in her luxurious fautcuil, her fect resting upon the opening buds and blossoms of an embroidered foetstool. A solar burner heightened her charms, and displayed the brilliancy of the decorations in the spacious apartment.

Mr. Pyper was in slippers, lounging on the sofa. He appeared to be in a restless and abstracted state of mind—nothing uncommon of or him. Just what he was thinking about that evening, February 2d, 18—, I never knew; but events that occurred afterwards, led me to suppose that the cares and perplexities of busit that evening, February 2d, 18—, I never knew; but events that occurred afterwards, led me to suppose that the cares and perplexities of busit on than formerly; and for some geason, quite unaecountable to his cursory view of things, his expenses hab been unusually heavy. Some assessment of brass andirons cost some two or three hundred dollars; but if Mr. Pyper had ever read that tale, he did not profit by it. He

a soft. As a special to 10 in its repeated to 10 in its responsable to the control of course. He was not one to shade the course of the limited to the country (2d, 11—1 in ord the course both mitters and models, the same was a special to the course of the course both mitters and models has seen were pressing upon that with evaluation of the course of

to abandon his cups.

But what cared he for reason or appeal What cared he for reason or appeal?
What cared he for home, for wife, for children, for property, for reputation, for his soul's salvation? He would have bartered them all for one glass of rum! His path was steadily downward. He paused not in his mad career, and at an early period fell into a drunkard's

and cleaniness—to a specty return nome, and a clifful discharge of the duties of husbands and wives, fathers and mothers—then it were religious book, to which nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention; the Pope seemed religious book, to which nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention; the Pope seemed realiging book, to which nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention; the Pope seemed religious book, to which nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention; the Pope seemed realiging book, to which nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention; the Pope seemed religious book, to which nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention; the Pope seemed religious book, to which nobody appeared to a price and the passed not in his mad career, religious book, to which nobody appeared to a pay the slightest attention; the Pope seemed religious book, to which nobody appeared to a proving his duties, serving or the toward his passed to come after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course after course, with a rapidity little factorial to a proving the course of the case of the course of

tent.

Among those who attended the party was Charles Green, an agent for a large mercantile establishment in New York. He soon set himself to work, to inquire into the pecuniary

himself to work, to inquire into the pecuniary affairs of Mr. Pyper.

"What do you find?" said his brother William, at whose house he was stopping.

"I find things bad enough," returned Charles. "Pyper cannot possibly pay up in New York. Our house will give him no further credit, I am sure. Ned Brown has a mortgage on the place where he lives. The money will be due in three weeks, and he says if it is not forthcoming, he shall foreclose immediately."

while kids, she looked like a princess, and a very gay one, toe.

"See here, Mr. Pyper," said she, "what a beautiful gift I have found for my friend, Mary Ledyard," showing him an exquisite porte-monnaio, that cost only four dollars.

"Better save your money to pay my debts," replied he, very abruptly.

"Your debts? I did not know that I had my husband's debts to ray."

husband's debts to pay."
"You know how to make them," was the

sharp retort.

"Pray, what is the matter?" asked Mrs.
Pyper. "You seem very unhappy."

"You would be unhappy if you were in my

rather unfortunate in business, still he regarded her as the chief source of his embarrassment. He was unspeakably miserable—his mind bordering on distraction.

So great was his mental agitation, that, at length, Mrs. Pyper became seriously alarmed. He would sit in the corner, with his arms folded, his eyes fixed on the floor, for hours together, perfectly unconscious of all that was going on around him. He slept but little, and would sometimes pace the floor during the entire on around him. He slept but little, and would sometimes pace the floor during the entire night, and sometimes dodge from room to room, as if pursued by a malicious foe. He would secrete himself in the attic, and in the cellar; but the presence of his wife, who sought out his haunts, appeared to restore his wandering senses. She tried to soothe him, and to turn his thoughts in other channels. She made an effort to get him to ride, and sometimes succeeded in doing so. She brought Adda to amuse him, and the little one would try to climb his knee, and would look earnestly into his face, saying, "Poor papa! What ails climb his knee, and would look earnestly into his face, saying, "Poor papa! What ails papa!" But he would thrust her aside, and experience! And how much to be regretted, very rudely and spitefully, one day; and when little Adda put up her lip to cry—for her heart was nearly broken—the mother said—
"Don't, Mr. Pyper—how can you be so cruel? The child has done no harm."

"No telling what harm she may do," replied he. "If she is as great a spendthrift as her mother, she will curse some man, as I am cursed; and I would rather see her die now, than to know she would do that."

"Mr. Pyper, you are beside yourself. You certainly will kill me with your reproaches. If I have done wrong, I will try to do better in future. If you lose your property, why let it

future. If you lose your property, why, let it go. We can get a living. I can work." "Why, in the name of heaven, then, have you not done it?" said he, very angrily. "You have had three or four servants here, constant-

ly, to wait on you, while you have been as help-less as a child."

"Mr. Pyper, you may dismiss every servant

be at home, I would like to have it three weeks from to-night."

"We may as well have it then, as ever; but," added he, "is it necessary for us to give one?"

"Necessary!" cried the astonished wife, "indeed it is."

"I am afraid it will cost too much," replied Mr. Pyper, quite gravely.

"It will not cost much more than our partian this will be a larger party; but I should think twelve baskets would be enough. We must have music from Detroit—the same band that the Fays had. I believe it cost them only iffty dollars."

"Twelve baskets of champagne," thought Mr. Pyper; "that will cost about one hundred and fifty dollars. Music from the city; then there are the turkeys and quails, and cake, and fruit, and other fixings. The party will cost too math, added the it is not the object of this tale to relate. The champagne did its work, and it was a work fearful in its results. But Mrs. Pyper's ambition to have sparkling wine and a sparkling party, was gratified. The consequences she never thought it worth while to look after.

Oh, woman! how often art thou found in error! Lending thy influence to fashionable drinking, which, in turn, forges a chain that drags womanhood into the deepest misery! How slow thou art in learning that when thy sister suffers, thou, too, must suffer! for a blow struck upon any link in the chain of human affinity, must be felt throughout its whole extent.

Among those who attended the nayty was he said—it was the incoherent speech, the ravings, of a madman.

The day before the note held by Ned Brown

The day before the note held by Ned Brown matured, Mrs. Pyper was sitting in her chamber, dwelling upon her husband's unhappiness, and the gloomy prospects before them, when, suddenly, she was startled by the fall of something in the attic, which jarred the whole house. She rang for the nurse, to see what it was. But, fortunately, all the servants were out, listening to an organ grinder in the street. She accordingly went herself; and what, think you, she found? At first, she saw nothing; but in turning round a chimney, she uttered the wildest and most unearthly shriek that ever fell upon human ears. Mr. Pyper was there.

At this time Adda was attacked with scarlatina—that dreaded disease, that has robbed so many of us of our sweetest blossoms—that has

Adda was alarmingly ill. The most skillful physicians were summoned, but all to no purpose—she grew worse and worse. The mother, and the father, too, became fully alive to her dangerous situation. Their minds were diverted from all other interests—they forgot their formers tookles for near the life of their shill.

"You seem very unhappy."
"You would be unhappy if you were in my condition. I am suffering under embarrassment from which I can never recover. I am ruined, and your lavish expenditure has done it. I thought I married a woman of some sense, but I have found out my mistake. You have destroyed me, and if you are a beggar the rest of your life, you may thank yourself for rest of your life, you may thank yourself for it!"

Mrs. Pyper was offended, and made no reply. Dinner was soon announced, and never did that relative of hers on a wool-sack put on more dignity than she. Days passed, and she relented not sufficiently to inquire into his releated not sufficiently to inquire into his troubles.

He had no disposition to communicate to her the state of his affairs, for he expected neither counsel nor assistance. He had been rather unfortunate in business, still he regarded her as the chief source of his embarrassment. He was unspeakably miserable—his mind borthers.

hemselves.

But death claimed, for his own, the beautiful Adda. On the third day of her illness, when the morning sun struggled through the closed windows of her sick room, the little form that had been burning with fever, and restless with pain, was cold and still. No murmur was heard then, no tear was shed; the affliction was to deep

his face, saying, "Poor papa! What ails papa!" But he would thrust her aside, and tell the mother to take her away. He did this very rudely and spitefully, one day; and when little Adda put up her lip to cry—for her heart was nearly broken—the mother said—
"Don't, Mr. Pyper—how can you be so cruel? The child has done no harm."

"'Tis not strange."

"No telling what harm she may do," replied he. "If she is as great a spendthrift as her mother, she will curse some man, as I am cursed; and Luny desired to the order of the content of the conten

to be desired; but they proved a snare." Everything was given up to the creditors; and, even then, only sixty cents were paid on the dollar. They removed to lowa, and Mr. Pyper soon engaged as book-keeper in a mercantile establishment. His salary was sufficient for their support. Mrs. Pyper has become a great economist. She is her own housekeeper, and declares she likes it very much. They are now very hanny in each other and in another dear very happy in each other, and in another dear little Adda, that has come to bless them.

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POWER AND PRINCIPLE. BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

> CHAP. XII. The Meeting.

The staring madness, when she wakes, to find That what she has loved—must love—is not that She meant to love—
There is a desolation in her eye
He cannot bear to look on—for it seems
As though it eats the light out of his own.

Festus.

The day at length came upon which St. Gerald Ashley and his young bride, with their attendants, were expected to arrive at Ashley Hall. Early in the afternoon, the carriage had 

money will be due in three weeks, and he says if it is not forthcoming, he shall foreclose immediately."

"Mrs. Pyper had better give another party," remarked William, ironically. "Let them send to Detroit again for music, and make costly wine a conspicuous part of the feast, and then fix up a little drinking room, where the topers can go and get something stronger, and I am sure prosperity must succeed. If they should go into a few more extravagances in dress, and equipage, and living, Pyper would certainly come out independently rich."

The subject of this sarcasm had not forgotten his indebtodness to Ned Brown, or his New York creditors. He intended to collect what he could, and then he expected two thousand dollars from a little colony of Germans who had purchased land of him, and the balance could be had at the bank. Intelligence was a nour or two behind time; for the reason, it was rumored, that the bride and her attendants chose to rest an hour or two the village. At length, however, the welcome wheels were heard to roll up to the door, and the travellers to alight and enter the hall manner. And yet, if a man is fool entering the drawing room. In the meanting, among the country neighbors in the actic, as die by loss gross and violent means.

Mrs. Pyper did not swoon—she was not one of the swooning kind. Furthermore, she always had remarkable presence of mind. She soon received, however, that the Germans were sick, and had consumed nearly their entire means. They were attacked with the billious diseases of the climate soon after their arrival intended to a few more carrival of the bride and her attendants chose to rest an hour or two the visiles and her attendants chose to rest an hour or two the visiles and the ravellers to fine carriage was an hour or two the visiles and the ratendants chose to rest an hour or two the visiles and the ravellers to fine carriage was an hour or two the visiles and the ravellers to fine carriage was an hour or two the visiles and the sattached above, had been constant the c

now. Oh, Mark! I wish you had left the now. Oh, Mark! I wish you had left the house when I advised you to leave it!" she exclaimed, her agitation becoming momentarily greater. At last, forcing herself to speak again, she asked: "Mr. Sutherland! Mark! Do you know the name of the lady whom St. Gerald Ashley has married?"

"Certainly," said Mark Sutherland, raising

his eyebrows in an interrogative manner.
"You do!" exclaimed Rosalie, greatly sur prised—excited.
"Certainly I do! how could I possibly re-

"You do! You know it! And yet you are so calm! Nay, indeed, I am afraid you are mistaken; whom do you suppose it to be?"

"One once betrothed to myself—iny cousin India!"

"You no know it! And you are not unhappy about it! Oh, blessed Lord! I am so thankful—so glad!" And Rosalie dropped her face upon her hands, and wept softly and quietly.
"Dear Rosalie, has all this disturbance of

yours been caused by your sympathy with unworthy me?"
"I remembered how you suffered at Cashmer—I feared—I dreaded if you met her suddenly here—the bride of another—that"——"Well, dear Rose? That"——

"Well, dear Rose? That"

"Oh, I fear you think me very impertinent. If you do, you may tell me so; indeed, I shall not take it amiss."

"Tell me your thought, Rosalie. Was it that all those old wounds would be re-opened? That all those sufferings would be renewed?"

"Yet you see that they are not."
"No, thank Heaven, Mark! But I can

"Well then, understand it now. The ad-"Well then, understand it now. The advent of my promised bride, as the wedded wife of another, does not disturb a pulse of mine, because, in my heart—in any honorable heart—love could not long survive esteem, more than it could survive hope or duty, and because"—
Here his whole manner grew most carnest, most intense, and passing his arm over her shoulder, he drew her face towards his own, and history ways the toar drops from her even and kissing away the tear drops from her eyes, said, "Because I love this single tear of true said, "Because I love this single tear of true feeling better than the whole perjured heart

of yonder selfish beauty!"
And now, if Mark fancied tears, he might have a plenty of them; for now they fell warm "What is the matter-Rosalie? Why do you

weep now?" asked Mark.
But she did not answer. He repeated the question, perseveringly.

At last sobbing softly, and smiling and sighing, and blushing, and averting her face, she said, archly, "Juliet wept at what she was

"Are you glad Rosalie ! Tell me, dear Rose. Are you glad that I love you more than all the world—that I have chosen you the guiding star

She did not, could not, answer. He repeated this question, also searchingly, persevering-ly, only to hear her answer; and he bent his ear, and averted his eyes, and quelled the beat-

ing of his heart, to win her reply.

At last it came, with her face hidden on his shoulder, and in a tone scarcely above her breath—"I always hoped you would like me at last. I did not think you would so soon,

But, are you glad—are you glad?" persistthe unreasonable man.
"Yes! glad," whispered Rosalie; and in proof
of her truth, the tears rolled quietly down her

And so am I! Glad, happy, hopeful, confident, Rosalie! There will be no more faltering, and fainting, and failing now! You have infused new life into me. That any gossamer girl should have the power to do this. Yet such is the case, Rosalie."

ch is the case, Rosaine."

"Am I such a gossamer?"

"You are very fragile, Rosalie."

"Out of the heart are the issues of life.'"

They were interrupted, of course; people always are when they are very blessed. It does not suit "the rest of mankind" to leave ticularly to the purpose named. them so. This time it was old Colonel Ashcontent, if he had known it. He came in with a brisk step, with his slight figure seeming slighter, his gray hair lighter, and his thin, rosy face fiercer than ever, with the efferves-

cence of his joy. He advanced, speaking—
"Ah, Mr. Sutherland! you are here! I
have been looking for you. What! will you be the last to pay your respects to the bride and she a relative—though a very distant one, I suppose, of your own? Come, let me pre-

sent you."
"Does India—does Mrs. Ashley expect me?" inquired Mr. Sutherland.
"I imagine not!" replied the old gentle

man, raising his eyebrows; "but that does not matter, you know. Come!" Pressing the hand of Rosalie, hefore relinquishing it, Mark Sutherland arcse to accompany Colonel Ashley to the front drawing room,

nd to the presence of the bride.

They could not at once approach her, on account of the number of persons around her; yet the room was not so thronged with company as to prevent their having a full view of the bride and her attendants.

There stood India, receiving the homage of

-her superb form arrayed in the rich and gorgeous costume that was so well adapted to her majestic and luxurious style of high color, yet this seemed not the carnation bloom of youth and health, but the fire of a feverish excitement. Her eyes were dark and brilliant, yet not with the light of innocent love and joy, but with the blaze of a burning

and consuming heart.

"Come," whispered the old gentleman, "it is no use to stand here, waiting our opportunity; for we might stand all night, and those fools wouldn't give way. Poor wretches!-just like boys peeping at a gentleman's conservatory, where they know they dare not touch even a rose-bud. Come, we must elbow through tha circle of dandies; gently, you know—gently."
And suiting the action to the words, Colonel
Ashley adroitly insinuated himself through the
outer crowd and through the nearer circle, and

into the very presence of the bride.

She was not looking towards the new comers She was not looking towards the new content. She was listening to a gentleman, who, having apparently exhausted all other subjects of adulation, was now expatiating upon the rare and exquisite beauty of the bouquet she held in Colonel Ashley and Mr. Sutherland were

"Mrs. Ashley"\_\_\_\_

She looked around. "Will you permit me to present to you my young friend, Mr. Sutherland—a distant relative of your own, may I hope?"

Mark Sutherland looked up, caught her eye, and bowed deeply. But before he had had time to do so, before even the deliberate corresponding presentation, speech of the ald

had time to do so, before even the deliberate ceremonious presentation speech of the old gentlemen was half over—at the very instant she had turned around, and her eye had fallen upon Mark Sutherland—a change, an appalling change, had come over her lovely face and form, like that which might be supposed to sweep over the face of some beautiful and fertile cases at the sudden blast of the simoom, that buries all its luxurious beauty in the burning and arid sands of the desert.

As by the sudden smite of death, all color was dashed out from her eheek, and all light from her eye. For a moment she stood and gazed, transfixed, unable to withdraw her stony eyes from his; then, with a sudden cry, as if some tightly strained heart-string had snapped—the tension of her form relaxed, and she fell to the floor!

TO BE CONTINUED.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND

The Anniversary is appointed to be held at the Broadway Tabernacie, New York, on Wednesday evening, May 11th, when the Annual Report will be ted, and the meeting addressed by several dis

> WILLIAM JAY, S. S. JOCELYN, J. W. C. PENNINGTON, JOSHUA LEAVITT, LEWIS TAPPAN, Committee of Arrangements.

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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1853.

The following named gentlemen are authorized gents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and gents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, loston: Lewis J. Bates, 48 Beekman street, New York. William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

We have been repeatedly solicited to iss onthly, for gratuitous distribution by clubs and individuals interested in the spread of Free Democratic Principles. The time has come for indertaking such a work. If we intend to obain the control of the Government, we must get the people on our side; but we cannot do his without convincing them that we are right. What they need is, Light, and this we intend to give in our FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. It will not be a newspaper, or take the place of any Free Soil newspaper; it will not be furnished even to single subscribers. The object is twofold-to supply a document, monthly, full of facts and arguments, suitable for reference, and calculated to make converts to the cause of Free Democracy. And, as we consider the support of the State or local Anti-Slavery apers vital, we shall keep standing, in each number, their titles, places of publication, terms, &c., so that new adherents to the Party may know where to supply themselves regular-

y with newspapers of kindred principles. Every individual has his field of labor-e club has its town, district, or county. They will be glad to secure a document, every month to circulate among those disposed to inquire into the principles and policy of the Free Democratic movement. We ask their aid in obtaining a hundred thousand readers for the "Facts

PROSPECTUS OF FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. On the 1st of June next, we shall commence the publication of FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, a monthly, designed for preservation as a document for reference, or for general circulation, as a Free Democratic missionary, especially among those not yet familiar with the Anti-

be printed on good paper, of the size of the Congressional Globe, in quarto form, suitable for binding.

he year, twelve numbers constituting a 6 copies to one address for 20 copies do. 100 copies do. do. - 12.00 Any person or club may, in this way, by

It will be furnished at the following rates, by

aonth, for a whole year, to one hundred read-All payments must be in advance. As we wish to begin on the first of June ext, and be able to supply the demand for the first number, orders should be sent in immedi

G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., April 7, 1853. P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the foregoing, will entitle themselves to six copies of the monthly, by publishing the Prospecture and directing attention to it.

## THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

This publication was suspended last fall the editor having concluded to transfer it to Grace Greenwood, who was then expected to return in the spring. Her absence has been protracted, and she will not probably return till late in the summer. Unless she has changed her mind, the publication will then be resumed, and under her auspices. This informaion is given in reply to some inquiries lately ddressed to us.

ANOTHER CASE OF WHOLESALE MURDER.

The newspapers are crowded with the de ails of horrible wholesale murders by railroad ompanies; and the more the Press condemns more reckless some of these corporation eem to become. On the morning of the sixth, the drawbridge

ear Norwalk, Connecticut, was opened to permit a steamboat to pass; while open, the train of cars from New York for New Haven came along at a speed of fifteen miles per hour, and the locomotive, the baggage car, and two passenger cars, plunged into the river, fifteen feet below the surface. There was a fearful loss of life. Passengers were mangled, crushed, mothered drowned. Up to eight o'clock Fri day mornig, some forty dead bodies had been ecovered, two of the injured had died, and ighteen persons were severely hurt-three langerously. Probably sixty persons were aurdered, through the wicked careles the employées of the company. What possible excuse could exist for opening the drawbridge at the time, or near the time, when the train of cars was expected? The bridge-tender says, and passengers testify, that signals were displayed, fully admonishing the engineer of the state of things. If this be so, the engineer is a murderer, and should receive a murderer's doom; but this would not exculpate the bridge tender, or the company that retains such careless

wretches in its service. It is marvellous with what patie American People submit to these infernal buteries. The courts, thus far, furnish no redress. The law, as it is, is perfectly impotent. Even when arrests are made, nobody is found blame-worthy. The company is innocent, the bridge-tenders are innocent, engineers are in-nocent, conductors are innocent; people are weekly murdered in crowds, and nobody is

If the law cannot afford protection, people will be driven to protect themselves, by the in-fliction of summary justice; and if they should make the innocent suffer with the guilty, it might be said in palliation that an inhuman monopoly has the blame of hundreds of in-

ry justice. Let the law making power do its duty. Let a railroad company be fined ten thousand dollars for every passenger who may

sponsible, and interest would impel it to do what it has not humanity enough to induce it to do—make reasonable provision for the safe conveyance of passengers. With scarcely an exception, the murderous accidents that have lately happened on our railroads have sprung from the abominable carelessness or bad management of the railroad companies or their

### MR. CLAY AND MR. CORWIN.

WHITE HALL POST OFFICE, Madison co., Ky., April 26, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

In your paper of the 21st instant, under the head of "Mr. Corwin and the Abolitionists," you undertake to defend Mr. Corwin and cenyou undertake to defend Mr. Corwin and censure me. Yours is an Anti-Slavery journal which reaches the great mass of Anti-Slavery men in the Union. I think I have some claims, if not to the sympathy of the Anti-Slavery press, at least to a fair hearing. You have not published my letter, whilst you comment freely upon it to my prejudice. The extract you quote, is misquoted. I have very great deference for your opinions, but, in the vindication of my ideas of what becomes a public man, I cannot yield to the authority even of the Era.

You say Mr. Corwin had supposed me his friend, and you ask why I did not write to him to ascertain whether the representation in the Southern Patriot was a fair one, before making war upon, him. After Mr. Corwin had stood

war upon him. After Mr. Corwin had stood with Mr. Fillmore to the "extent of his defection." I could not regard him in any other light than as the enemy of that cause which I hold not only above all friendships, but all

His denunciation of a large class of men, whom you know and he knows are honest, you confirm. Whilst a triend of the cause of Abolition, among Abolitionists, it was well enough; but such speeches to men who were attempting illegally, with him, our lives, by con-structive treason, is a very different affair. I have not lived long enough in Washington to have charity only for the characters of the

You seem to think that Mr. Corwin has made a "sacrifice of himself" yourself. To what is he sacrificed? Does he fall in the cause of freedom? If he does, I retract all I have said—I make the most regretful apology. No; he preferred, if not to take, as you contend, at least to HOLD office, at the expense of the avowals of his whole life. He has "sacrificed himself? to that power before which so many other abler, if not better, men have fal-len. May he be the last!

I was not aware that Mr. Corwin was about to seek "retirement from public life." I trust I am not destitute of magnanimity. I have [not] now, and never had any, personal grievance against Thomas Corwin. I have made no issue of that sort. I have commented freely on his public acts—I wish that their example could perish from the record! It is an ungrateful ask for any man, of any sensibility, to sit censor upon the acts of others. Over private faults all should be ready to throw the mantle of charity; but woe to the Republic, when its

Your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY. P. S. I recommend the latter part of your advice to yourself—a thing you have invariably forgotten, when I have been a party.

C. M. C.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE ERA. Our article was a vindication of Mr. Corwin ot an attack upon Mr. Clay; therefore, we did not feel bound to publish the letter referred to And the reason why we did not publish it was, that both gentlemen were personal friends and we did not wish to wound the feelings of one, or suffer the other to appear before our readers in a position that does not seem to be in harmony with his general character for however, for imputation against our justice, we now publish the letter, with the single remark, that there are other charges in it that could be as readily disposed of as those ve have noticed.

The extract which Mr. Clay says was misquoted in our article, was quoted correctly, with the exception of a word, which was mis winted. Mr. Clay wrote-

"Tom, who was never fit for anything but aising \$12, supply Anti-Slavery reading every peech, spoke not.

Our printer had it-"Tom, who was now fit for anything bu neech, snoke not.

Mr. Clay misapprehends us in supposing hat we confirm the correctness of the report in the Southern Patriot. We deny it, and affirm that it does Mr. Corwin injustice.

As to Mr. Clay's unfortunate insinuation that we have lived so long in Washington that we "have charity only for the characters of the powerful," he himself, when he shall see it in print, will be the first to say that it was not fit to be made.

We said, towards the close of our former a

"There are men who hate Freedom, or wh from selfish motives are actively antagonistic to te friends. Let our arms be raised against

"A thing." adds Mr. Clay in his postscript. you have invariably forgotten, when I have een a party." This is a groundless charge. As the editor of the Philanthropist, in Cin sinnati, we were the first to introduce Mr. Clay and his Anti-Slavery efforts to the notice of the free States.

Before he had abjured the practice of dueling, we publicly remonstrated against that vice in his ethics, but with the utmost forbearance; and when he renounced it, in obedien to his own convictions, no one was so prompt n commendation as the Philanthropist.

In the case of the slave girl Emily, blamed him, but with great kindness, and took pains to defend him against the harsh accusaions of Eastern Anti-Slavery men, and to plead for the press he had established at Lex-

When he left his post as an Anti-Slavery editor, and enlisted in the Mexican war, after having denounced it as atrocious beyond palliation, we arraigned his policy in pointed terms, so as to counteract its injurious tendency on the Anti-Slavery cause; but we promptly published his letter in reply, and the closing paragraph of our comments upon it will show, even in that case, whether we disregard the advice quoted above:

"In conclusion," we wrote, "we would re mark that, while we are horror-stricken at the wish expressed by an Eastern paper, 'that Captain Clay may be the first to perish in this ignoble war,' we earnestly hope that he may live to repent of what we cannot but deplore After his return from that unjust war, and

when he began to resume his Anti-Slavery labor in Kentucky, the Era was the first Anti Slavery paper out of Kentucky to welcome him to the field; and that, too, without any reference to the past.

Mr. Clay's postscript must have been pe n a moment of forgetfulness.

In regard to his letter against Mr. Corwin we wish he had publicly retracted it. If, at this late date, he is disposed to arraign Mr. Corwin for having entered the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, and, by his silence, given countenance, however unwillingly, to all the pro-slavery acts of the late Administration, he has a perfect right to do so. In relation to all this Mr. Corwin knows what we think, and so do the readers of the Era: but when Mr. Corwin second men, women, and children on its skirts.

But we would not recommend such summahabit of abusing Abolitionists, as a body, or

be killed on its cars, by any accident whatso- was dictated by any foul or sordid motives, or ever, for which he is not himself clearly re- that he then deserted the friends of Freedom.

#### SUMMARY.

Somebody in the National Intelligencer, dertaking to correct an error into which he supposed that paper had fallen, in relation to the laws of South Carolina imprisoning free colored persons, commits a blunder himself-He says there is "great fallacy in assuming that free negroes are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the protection of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution;" he says they are not citizens of the United States, therefore not citizens of any State, therefore not entitled to said protection. The guarantee referred to does not specify "citzens of the United States:" it embraces only the "citizens of each State." A State has a perfect right to determine for itself what shall onstitute citizenship within her limits. To leny this is federalism of the worst stamp.

Massachusetts has made negroes, citizens They are taxed, they vote, they are eligible to office, they may sit on juries; in all respects, so far as legal and political rights are concerned they stand on a level with white citizens. The United States have no power to divest them of these citizen attributes. Massachusetts makes them citizens and the Constitution then makes them citizens of the United States by the very guarantee in dispute-"the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The attempt to evade the force of this guarantee by an assertion of the right of a State to prescribe absolutely what persons shall come within its limits, involves a flagrant repudia tion of it; and the assumption that negroes are not citizens of Massachusetts, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of this guarantee, be cause not citizens of the United States, involves the assumption of power in the Government of the United States to determine who shall be the "citizens of each State"-an assumption directly at war with the sovereignty of the states. Away with all quibbling. Let South Carolina have the boldness to say, "we acknowledge that the guarantee does embrace colored people who may be citizens of any of the States, but we apprehend danger from their presence among our slaves, and therefore we deliberate ly disregard it, and are willing to abide the consequences." This is her position—why skulk behind pettifogging quibbles?

The Whig papers in Washington continu o smile upon the President. It is difficult to say which manifests, so far, the greatest complacency, the Republic, Union, or Intelligencer

The Aqueduct bill, giving the assent of the Legislature of Maryland to such plan as the resident of the United States may adopt for applying Washington with water from the otomac, has finally passed that body, and i ow a law, so that the work may begin.

Preparations for a magnificent exhibition a he Crystal Palace in New York are rapidly way from Geneva, with some fifty tons of the finest specimens of Sardinian art and industry: and another vessel is being freighted with still richer cargo.

Rumors are abroad again of the encroach ments of the French in the Sandwich islands and of a project by Napoleon to take possession of them. They may be groundless, but Napoeon has a faculty for sudden achievement Our Government would do well to be on its guard. Those islands cannot be so importan to any other Power as they are to us.

The Union is growing more and more con servative. It is losing its sympathy with the aspirations of Young America. We predicted that the Administration would prove a strictly onservative one, and the tone of the Union which, of course, seeks to represent its views, verifies our prediction. It rejoices that there s no sectional strife, no prospect of a rupture with foreign nations, no material for excite ment; that the newspaper press is famishing for lack of news; that the action of the Government is "silent, unseen, unfelt;" that all i still and calm. As in duty bound, it admonishes us that to the wisdom of General Pierce the People are indebted for this charming state of things. What a wonderful man our Presi-

The Delaware Constitutional Convention h adjourned, having finished its work of reform t is nothing to make a new Constitution nowdays. We grow so rapidly that it is necessary to get new governments every year or two. The Delaware Convention has decide that Judges shall hereafter be chosen by the People; that no clergyman, while officiating as such, shall be chosen to any political office that no bank charter shall hereafter be grant ed by the Legislature, until after three month notice of application, in at least three Delavare newspapers; that the Legislature shall not emancipate slaves without the consent of the owners; that free persons of color shall not be allowed to come into the State, and remain therein longer than ten days: that contracts with such persons, coming into the State conrary to law, shall be null and void, and any person hiring them shall be subject to a fine of ot less than ten or more than one hundred dollars. It will be observed that the spirit of humanity is not confined alone to Illinois and ndiana, but is spreading also in Delaware. Who says we do not live in an age of progress Since the foregoing was written, we have seen a statement to the effect that all these

provisions in relation to colored people have een stricken out.-Ed. Era. Tables have begun to tip and dance in Ger many, and the People are all agog. Robert Owen, the famous schemer and reformer, has become a convert to spiritualism in England. The learned continue to sneer at and bewail the infatuation of the masses, and they will persist in their incredulity, just as they have done in relation to phrenology and animal magnetism, till the conviction of the truth of the new phenomena become general. Phrenology has given us a mental nomenclature, which has become a part of our vernacular; animal magnetism is now almost universally admitted as fact; and it will soon be as generally admitted that there are such phenomena as the rappings and the tippings, which are either attributable to electricity in certain conditions, or to some physical agency, hitherto undiscovered. As to

the supernatural theory of these phenomena, that is an illusion which will soon pass away. The Paris correspondent of the New York
Tribune is very much distressed at the injurious effects upon our national reputation of certain publications in leading newspapers of this country, that seem to have conspired with Mrs. Stowe against the honor of their country! He

both contain extracts from those extremely incendiary periodicals, the National Intelligencer, of February 11, and the New Orleans Picayune, of February 17. The first gives an auctioneer's advertisement of the sale of 'a negro boy of 18 years old, a negro girl aged 16, three horses, saddles, bridles, wheelbarrows,' &c. Then follows an account of the sale, which reads very much like the description in the dramatic feuilletons here, of a famous scene in the Case de l'Oncle Tom, as played at the 'Adigue Comique.' The second extract is the advertisement of 'our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. M. C. Goff,' who presents his respects to the inhabitants of Ouachita and the neighboring parishee, and informs them that he 'keeps a fine pack of dogs, trained to catch negroes,' &c."

John Cornett, the Virginia slaveholder who was flogged a year or two ago by his neighbors, for being an Anti-Slavery man, has pluck and, as it would seem from the following statement by the Rev. Jesse McBride, writing from

Virginia, is about to come off victorious "It will be remembered by the readers of the Wesleyan, that John Cornett, a slaveholder, bailed Brother Bacon for his appearance at court; that he (Cornett) was tied up to a tree and whipped severely on his bare back, and that the mob tried to make him promise to sell his slaves and leave the State; that, subsequently, Mr. Cornett brought suit against these scoundrels, and that the court at which they were to be tried was broken up by a mob, headed by the sheriff. My correspondent says, in speaking of this same Cornett: 'Friend John Cornet has brought suit against more than fifty of the mob; some of them have run off, others of them are trying to sell and leave the country before the suit comes on. The mob has lost the power, and is put down. Friend Cornett has taken

The Supreme Court of the State of N. York has affirmed the unconstitutionality of an appeal to the People in any legislative matterholding that the State Constitution has con fined the law-making power to the Legislature whose acts are not dependent for their validity upon the ratification of the People.

At the session of the New England Method ist Conference at Ipswich, May 2d, the following series of resolutions was, after considerable ssion, adopted:

"1. That, as a Conference, we are as fully and deeply convinced as ever, that all volun-tary slaveholding, or the holding of slaves in bondage for the sake of gain, under any cir-cumstances, is a flagrant sin against God and humanity.

"2. That it is our deliberate and settled

opinion that no more persons, guilty of the sin of slaveholding, should be admitted as members into our church.

"3. That we are fully persuaded, that if proper discipline were duly administered, or i the spirit even of our present discipline were fully carried out, all voluntary slaveholders would soon be either brought to repentance

and reformation of life, or, for the sin of slave holding, be expelled from the church. "4. That as there is a difference of opinion as to whether our discipline, as it now read would exclude such persons from our commu-nion, it is the sense of this Conference that the discipline should be so altered and amended as to include a well-defined and clearly-ex-pressed rule, prohibiting their reception into the communion of the Methodist Episcopal

The Convention, after passing resolutions favor of the Maine Law, resolved to send five delegates to represent the Conference at the World's Temperance Convention.

The Missouri Democrat appears to be vio lently excited, because we published the brie letter of Mr. Benton to Messrs. Phelps and Lamb, a few weeks since, with the remark advancing. Intelligence has been received that "we should not like to stand in their that Sardinia, and, in fact, all Italy, will be shoes." The Democrat denounces us at once better represented at New York than they were as "a follower of Benton," and denounces an Abolitionist. This is all clap-trap. The National Era has nothing to do with Missouri polities, and follows nobody; it always feels ome partiality for a good fighter, one who can make his opponents reel, without ever staggering himself. Benton is such a man. Although he is no "Abolitionist," we like him, because

he has so much of the lion in him. We find the following item in the Richmon

"A young man named Whiteley was tried at the April term of the Superior Court of Smyth county, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for

egro some time last winter." The lightness of the punishment, we suppose is an indication of the prevalence of human

The friends of Reform in the Constitutions Convention of Massachusetts, which met last Wednesday, united at the outset, disregarding party differences, the Democratic and Inde pendent Democratic Caucusses, by mutual agreement, meeting together in the Representatives' Hall of the State House and balloting together for candidates to be put in nominaion. Of the whole number of votes-117, N. P. Banks (Democrat), received 90 votes, as candidate for the office of President; W. S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Independent

Demograts, were nominated for Secretaries. The Whigs in caucus nominated George N. Briggs for President, C. M. Storey for Secre-

If Slavery be not introduced into New Mex co, it will not be because the Administration s not affording it every facility. Mr. Davenport, of Mississippi, it will be recollected, has ocen appointed Chief Justice of the Territory Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, received the nomi nation for the Governorship, but declined, and another gentleman of kindred views will doubtless be appointed in his place; while James M. Smith, brother of Ex-Governer Smith of Virginia, another pro-slavery man, is appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. The Territory seems to be regarded as a province of the

The conduct of Mr. Snellbaker, mayor of Cincinnati, in preventing the Rev. Mr. Kirkand from holding forth in the streets, while on the same day he detailed his police to protect an immense Catholic procession, met with iniversal reprobation. The whole city was ncensed-his own party condemned himmeeting of the citizens was held, and a committee of one hundred was appointed to wait upon him, and request him to resign. At last, o unmistakable were the indications of public opinion, that "his honor" found it neces-sary to back out, as will appear by the following eard, published in one of the papers;

"MESSES EDITORS: In reference to the man Kirkland, it is my purpose not to interfere with him further, except to protect him, as I would any other citizen, unless directed by the Council to pursue some other course.

"David T. Snellbaker."

A right-about-face movement, this. Thus has freedom of speech been vindicated in Cincinnati. Who Mr. Kirkland is, or what is the tenor of his discourses, we know not. If his speech is unpalatable, people need not listen to him; or if he exercise his rights in viola lation of law, the Courts are open. But let no mayor or police in this country be suffered to not as if these States were provinces of the Pope, and they, his humble instruments.

Philip Allen of Rhode Island has been elect ed United States Senator from that State, for six years, in the place of Mr. Clarke. Mr. Allen, we believe, is a Democrat of Free Soil affinities, sympathizing in this respect with the two Demogratic Congressmen elect from Rhode

of Judge Gibson of Pennsylvania, on the 3d

In the year 1818 he took his seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, in 1827 became Chief Justice, and so continued till 1851, when the judiciary becoming elective, he was made associate judge by popular vote.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner begins think that Uncle Tom's Cabin may, after all, answer a very important purpose. It scorns American Slavery, because the general dogma about equality of rights has no significance in regard to the white and black races, although true enough in all other applications. Speaking of the wonderful circulation of the book, it

on the literary pretensions of the book itself, or on the Abolitionist idea of an active hostility to negro Slavery. A more probable explanation is, that the people of Europe see themselves and their rulers in the slaves and their masters, and give to the book a political significance which feeds the flame that smoulders in the breast of the oppressed millions. The press is not free there; no book advocating the general dogmas (all true enough, if the distinction between the black and white races was out of the tween the black and white races was out of the political organizations, and the fact that upon political organizations, and the fact that upon a standard organizations are real contents. book will never have any effect on Slavery in the United States, because it is all nonsense, so far as negroes and Caucasians are concerned : but it may, in the manner we have stated, produce a very distinct and decided effect upon affairs in Europe."

Very good. A book which, its enemies being adges, helps the circulation of the Bible in rance, and strikes a decisive blow at Tyranny in Europe, cannot be the "foolish fiction" which he Examiner affects to consider it.

The late Anti-Slavery Convention at Cincil nati seems to have been largely attended, and to have been characterized by good temper and nuch enthusiasm. It embraced representatives of all classes of Anti-Slavery men. The press of Cincinnati, with a single exception, peaks respectfully of its proceedings.

#### MRS. STOWE AND HER ASSAILANTS.

The Whig and Examiner, of Richmond, Virinia, leading political papers, one Democratic. e other Whig, call Mrs. Stowe a coarse, ugly, iched with alms. If the subject of these gentlemanly assaults

ing to hunt down-a woman, gentle, delicate full of the amenities and sweet charities of life who, with a noble forbearance, refuses to utter a word in defence or retort-a woman, whose genius, consecrated to the cause of the Weak and Oppressed, has produced a work over which Humanity alternately weeps and exultsa work which has done more than any other single publication for the reputation of American Literature : a work, which, by the confes sion of its enemies, owes much of its popularity in Europe to the fact that it everywhere strikes a deadly blow at the oppression of the masseswe say, when all this is considered, these gentlemen of the press must lay themselves open to the suspicion that their exquisite sensibilities have been somewhat blunted by their devotion to a system which lays the lash equally upon the bare shoulders of men and women. ry, we know, has no peculiar respect for won n. It makes no more of subjecting her to the ash, or putting her up in the market place, than if she were a man. No wonder that its supporters should lose something of that hoasted gallantry, which, it has been reported, shields woman in this country from impertinence and

It may gratify some fastidious people to learn that Mrs. Stowe is not ugly, ill-natured, or illmannered. She is a plain, quiet, good-natured woman-modest, unpretending, genial-with a countenance radiant with benevolence. No one can look on her and not feel that she is without guile and hypocrisy, and full of truth and goodness. What a crime for such a woman to write a book unfavorable to an institu tion which breaks down all barriers around the good taste to tell a tale against a system which natural right and relations! What a libel on her countrymen to treat this barbarous system as exceptional to their principles, and repug-

nant to their sentiments! Mrs. Stowe is nobly welcomed in England, as Kossuth was in this country. She is deemed one of the benefactors of her race. The English papers give full reports of the manner of her reception, of her deportment, of the ad-dresses made to her, and of the responses of Professor Stowe, her husband. No American print can quote anything to her discredit. There are those among us who understand how to misrepresent, distort, caricature, and lie outright, but the republication of the reports the appropriate correctives of this tendency of those who are on the spot, and testify to what they see and hear, will serve to show that Mrs. Stowe everywhere maintains a modest and dignified demeanor; that her husband, Professor Stowe, says nothing which will need retraction or qualification on this side of the Atlantic: and that her British entertainers are careful to abstain from any demonstrations calculated to wound the self-love of this country, or to glorify their own institutions at the expense of

Read the well-timed remarks of Prof. Stowe at Glasgow, and the rensible, discriminative speech of Rev. Mr. King on the same occasion and your patriotism, sensitive as it may be provided it be not silly, will be satisfied

As for the chivalrous gentlemen who are exereising their pens upon Mrs. Stowe, it is well for the good name of the country that they are not known beyond the few hundreds of unfor tunate people condemned to read their papers: and the time will come when, much as human nature lusts for notoriety, they themselves will rejoice in the obscurity which will have onsigned their spiteful paragraphs to perpetu

" Aliened American," is the title of a new weekly paper, published at Cleveland, O., by Wm. R. Day, a colored man, devoted to the Washington, in 1763, to the inauguration of Washington, in 1789; the fourth, from the or elevation of his race. We hope his laudable ganization of the Federal Government. This volume embraces the first period alone, and instant, in the seventy-third year of his age. enterprise may be liberally sustained.

#### LITERARY SOTICES.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM H. SEVARD. Edited by George E. Baker. In three volume. New York: Redfield. For sale by Gray & Ballantone, 7th st.

We have before us three large volumes, containing an aggregate of near 2,000 pages, of the Speeches, Orations, Messages, and Letters

of Mr. Seward. The first volume embraces his Speeches in the Senate of New York and in the Senate of the United States, and his Forensic Arguments with a memoir of the author; the second vol. ume, his Notes on New York, Annual and Special Messages to the Legislature, Official Correspondence and Pardon Papers; the third volume, Crations and Discourses, Occasional Speeches and Addresses, Executive Speeches Political Writings, General Correspondence. themselves Letters from Europe, and his late Speeches in

political organizations, and the fact that upon the by an European, without incurring severe penalties; and that fact gives spice to the allegory which they make of Tom's Cabin. The dential election greatly relied, in their war against the Party with which he is identified show clearly enough that he has power, and has used his power so as to make himself felt. The works before us give evidence of great

industry, thorough investigation, patient and laborious thought, excellent scholarship, and a wide range of ideas. Their tone is elevated. their spirit sympathetic with reform their die tion clear and energetic, although sometime too labored and ornate. We speak of the really valuable portions of the volumes; for the editor has mixed in with these a medley of things, written and spoken by the author, of no general or permanent interest, and by no means necessary to elucidate his principles or policy. Mr. Seward surely does not suppose himself so great a man, so essential to the country and to the age, that the world cannot afford to lose the meaning of a single word he has ever uttered. And yet it would seem that such was the impression of the editor of his works. We find among them, for example, brief remarks in the Senate, not occupying ll-natured, ill-mannered, old woman. The Na- more than ten lines; letters of acknowledgment ional Democrat, of New York, a Hunker organ and letters of congratulation, of no interest, exof Democracy, holds her up as mean and hypocratical, because she declined making a contribution which would scarcely be read by any but bution in a single instance that came to its the pardoned and their friends; official papers, knowledge. The New York Express expatiates illustrating no signal event, no important prinupon the good that she might do with her ciple, and which might be found at any time noney, by buying slaves and fitting them out when necessary, by a reference to the Execu or Liberia, but assumes that she intends to en- tive Department; brief, formal letters, in reply gage in the "negro-stealing" business, and to to political invitations, &c., &c.; all of which make appropriations for the support of incen- have only served to swell the dimensions at the diary prints, the aim of which is to destroy the expense of the merits of the book. What was Jnion. Bennett's Herald lampoons her with needed was a selection, not a collection. Ports characteristic elegance of diction; and many tions of his official correspondence while Gov newspapers. North and South, Whig and Dem- ernor of New York, relate to vital questions peratic, denounce her as a libeller, an enemy and are marked by the bold enunciation and to her country, an ally of England; impute to masterly presentation of great principles, which her the meanest motives in writing her book, must give them enduring value. Some of his and charge her with visiting Great Britain for the purpose of being feasted, flattered, and enorate speeches in the U. States Senate, possess also an interest and value, independent of time vere a man, there would not be much reason and place. All these are worthy of preservafor surprise-for the gentlemen of the press in tion, and, if carefully separated from the large this country, we know, are in the habit of tak- mass of unimportant material which now en ing strange liberties with one another, which, cumbers them, and presented in a compact among the less-civilized people of Europe, are form, would have been generally read, and deemed decidedly vulgar; but, when it is con- would have done more credit to the genius of

Oh, that our authors, considering that life is very short, and the press very prolific, would

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS. By J. R. Giddings. Bos ton: J. P. Jewett & Co. For sale by L. Clephane

Washington, D. C. Price, \$1. Postago, 24 cents. This is a handsome volume, of 511 pages, printed on good, white paper, with a likeness of Mr. Giddings as a frontispiece. It contains his principal speeches delivered in Congress during the last twelve years, and should have place in the library of every man who wishes to be posted up on the various questions having an Anti-Slavery bearing, that have been intro luced into that body during the last dozen years. The principal topics discussed are: The Florida War; the Rights of the States; Annexation of Texas; the Mexican War; the Wilmot Proviso; Payment for Slaves; Relations of the Federal Government to Slavery California: New Mexico: Agitation of the Slave Question; the Compromise Measures the Baltimore Platforms, &c. We have read the volume with much interest, and hope it will have a large sale. His speech on the bill to pay the heirs of Antonio Pacheco for a slave, for closeness of reasoning and legal acumen, has not, in our opinion, been surpassed by any speech delivered in the House. It has never been answered, and may, therefore, be held to be unanswerable.

York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farn-

ham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. In an advertisement prefixed to this volume it is stated that the manuscripts from which virtues of her sex! What an offence against these works are published, were never revised or corrected by their author. The editor, howregards woman as property, and violates all her ever, judging from the contents of the volume before us, has discharged his duty admirably "The Disquisition on Government," consti-tuting a portion of it, has none of that negligence of style, none of those verbal inaccuracies, which characterized the speeches of Mr. Calhoun. The style is clear, exact, and direct, finely adapted to the subject under dis-

"The Disquisition on Government" is a concise and lucid exposition of cause, nature, and scope of Government, which is held to be of Divine ordination; of the necessity and design of a Constitution; of the natural tendency of Government to abuse of its powers; and of Mr. Calhoun states his positions with precision and great force, and with logical fidelity follows them out to their legitimate conse quences. There is no meretricious display, no sophistry, no clap-trap about the argument The production has given us a far more favorable opinion of Mr. Calhoun as a thinker and a logician than we had previously entertained The remaining portion of the volume con-

sists of a Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States, which we have not yet examined. How many volumes his works will form, the editor does not state. Thus far only one has reached us. The typography and paper are

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By John Romeyn Brodhead. New York: Harpor & Brothers For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn. avenue, Washing

Mr. Brodhead divides the History of Nev York into four periods-the first, extending from the settlement by the Datch, in 1609, to its seisure by the English, in 1664; the second, from the ascendency of the English to the cession of the Canadas, in 1763, by which the British Crown became supreme over the colo nies of North America; the third, from the

presents a very interesting and valuable account of the settlement of the colony, the early struggles of the Dutch adventurers, and the im- To the Editor of the National Era: portant aid rendered by them to the civilization of this country. Mr. Brodhead thinks that in the prominence given to the Anglo-Saxon element of our population, we have overlooked the poculiar and signal services of these Dutch settlers. To no nation in the world, he claims, is the Republic of the West more indebted, than to the United Provinces, for the "idea of the confederation of sovereign States, for noble principles of constitutional freedom, for magnanimous sentiments of religious toleraportant aid rendered by them to the civilizafor magnanimous sentiments of religious toleration, for characteristic sympathy with the sub-jects of oppression, for illustrious patterns of private integrity and public virtue, and for

The book is a failure, it seems to us, so far as it is intended to convict Kossuth of any traitorous proceeding. The most serious delinnuencies which it attempts to prove upon him, are, in substance, an ignorance of military science, a lack of judgment and the possession of an undue degree of enthusiasm; while the veracity of the whole work is rendered highly dubious by the unlimited freedom with which condemnatory criticism is applied to every movement and transaction of the heads of both the army and the civil government, together with the exalted strain in which the utmost detail of the author's actions is referred to; his wisdom and perspicasity are constantly blazoned before you, in contrast with the inadvertent and willful blunders of other chiefs. That Görgei showed the highest order of military

genius during this revolution, cannot be denied; but that such officers as Bem and Dembinski did nothing right, is somewhat improbable, to say the least. Poor Görgei! He can know no otterer fate than that which he now enjoysan eternal scorn to his nation, a by-word to in the several States." the world, and an object of distrust to the Pilate whom he served. A thousand recapitulations of his "life and acts" would not reverse nounced against him.

COUNT STRUENZEE, the Skeptic and the Christian. Translated from the French and German, by Mrs. J. N. Wilson. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th st., Wash., D. C.

some salutary reforms, which struck at the gave his enemies the advantage, who, playing upon the fears of the King, had his favorite the privileges and immunities of citizens." arrested and executed. Struenzée, although the son of a Protestant minister, was a skeptic, a disbeliever in Christianity and the immorpeatedly visited by the excellent Danish pastor, Balthazur Munter, who devoted himself to the

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By John rothers.

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ich the he coloom the ation of the or . This CARRIE CUMMINGS ; or, Love's Labor Not Lost. By

L. A. Hine. Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Hine is an indefatigable Land Reforme and an ardent believer in "Progress." Without much imagination, he has essayed, in this publication, to make fiction serve the purpose of communicating reform sentiments. Dr. Birch; or, The Youth's Friend. By Wm. M.

Thackeray. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

A playful but keen satire upon a certain class of schools in England, and a truthful exhibition of various annoyances and oppressions to which boys in boarding schools are subjected. The illustrations, sixteen in number, are as good as the text of the author. It is beautifully printed.

7th street, Washington, D. C.

A story of the adventures of an orphan in ed the power of religious principles.

FEMALE PIETY. By John Angell James. N. York The author is one of the most agreeable, graceful, and impressive of religious writers. This work is designed to show the influence of Christianity upon woman, the conspicuous place she occupies under the Christian system, and her peculiar responsibilities.

These two volumes form a part of the Cabi-

REWARKS ON A REPRINT OF THE ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON TO JOSEPH REED, DURING THE be advanced.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Jared Sparks. Bos. We like the

Mr. Sparks, of the controversy growing out of certain strictures of Lord Mahon, and others, reasonable demands. Let them abstain from on his edition of "Washington's Writings." The author is cool, cautious, good-tempered,

THE POPULAR EDUCATOR. Vol. 1-No. 1. N. York:

The Educator is designed to be a comprehen-

### AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

NORTHBORO', MASS., April 15, 1853.

piets of oppression, for illustrious patterns of private integrity and public virtue, and for generous and timely aid in the establishment of independence." Mr. Brodhead has done justice to his theme.

The work is a large octave, of some 800 pages.

My Life and Acts in Hungary, ix the Years 1848 and 1849. By Arthur Görgei. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

This volume purports to be a detailed narrative of all the events with which its notorious author was associated or connected, during the Hungarian struggle of 1848—'49. He commences with the arrest and execution of Count Zichy, asserting, and endeavoring to prove, the necessity for this first decisive act of the revolutionists. From this, after referring to the construction of massachusetts as a citizen; and where is the remedy? We have no right to send an agent to bring the matter

necessity for this first decisive act of the revo-lutionists. From this, after referring to the successful expedition against General Roth, he passes to the circumstances which occasioned his transfer to the army of the Upper Danube, gives the particulars of the battle of Schwechat, and the causes of the defeat of the Hungarians, and so on through all the minutia of every transaction, down to the final surrender.

citizen; and where is the remedy? We have no right to send an agent to bring the matter before the District Court of the United States, for it has no jurisdition in the matter, being a branch of the Supreme Court, which is a part of the General Government; and the General Government, as Mr. Sumner states, has no right to intervene. I see no way, under this construction of the Constitution, but that Massachusetts must pocket the insult unless she "determines she is under no obligation" to she "determines she is under no obligation" to catch South Carolina negroes. But this could

catch South Carolina negroes. But this could not have been the course you would have suggested, when you taunted her with submitting quietly to the indignities heaped upon her by South Carolina.

'The dominant party in this State, at that time, have been accused, by General Wilson and others, of changing front, of abandoning their Anti-Slavery resolves, &c. Now, as a good partion of their opposition to Slavery was made portion of their opposition to Slavery was made up of resolutions adopted, and action taken, in regard to the imprisonment of our black citizens at the South, will you, Mr. Editor—as you evidently think that Massachusetts came short of her duty at that time—please point out the course she should have taken, and, of course, and it is not transported to the course of the state of t one in harmony with the construction put upon the compacts by Messrs. Rantoul and Sumner?

We can easily define our own position, and our correspondent will be unable to detect any The first and third clauses of section second

4th article of the Constitution, are: 4. "The citizen of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens

3. "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or reguthe judgment which humanity, upon the su-preme authority of her instincts, has pro-or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may

We believe there is no grant of power to Congress to legislate to carry into effect either of these provisions-that they are both articles John Frederic, Count of Struenzee, born at of compact, binding upon the States, which Halle, in 1737, became the Prime Minister of alone have authority to pass laws to make Christian VII of Denmark, before he was thir- them effectual. But, because Congress has no ty-five years of age. He was a bold, an active, ambitious, very able man, and really exercised the Judicial Power of the United States may the supreme power of the State. Attempting not be appealed to, when these provisions are violated. One of them is habitually violated by deep-rooted prejudices of nobles and people, he South Carolina, which, so far from allowing

within her limits, incarcerates them. The Constitution provides that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, tality of the soul. While in prison, he was re- arising under this Constitution," "to controversies between a State and citizens of another State," &c. Under this provision, the Legislaconversion of the fallen statesman. This book ture of Massachusetts appointed an agent, to contains the report of their interviews, the ob- institute an action against the persons in jections of the skeptic and the answers of the South Carolina, engaged in the unconstitution-Christian, and the gradual progress of the al incarceration of certain of her citizens. This former to the full light of Christian faith and | was clearly her right; she attempted to exerhope. It is an admirable work, and admirably cise it discreetly, and with as little offence as possible; but her agent was confronted by mob violence, and compelled to leave the limits of

South Carolina.

In regard to the other provision, Massach setts has never passed any law, discharging a fugitive from the service or labor due by him in another State. Were such a law on her statute-book, South Carolina would have a right, under the Constitution, to protest against it, and to subject it, if possible, to the test of

judicial process. Our correspondent asks us what course Mas sachusetts ought to have taken when Mr. Hoar was so summarily ejected? We might say that such an outrage would have authorize her to release herself from the compact in relation to fugitives from service or labor, so far as South Carolina was concerned; but, we prefer to point out an obvious mode of procedure, JAMIE GORDON; or, The Orphan. New York: Rob't which no one could deem exceptionable The Legislature of Massachusetts should have requested the Governor, the moment he ascertained that a Massachusetts citizen had been incarcerated in Charleston, to employ an attorney there to institute a suit against the sheriff, for assault, battery, and false imprisonment, (as has just been done by the British Consul in the case of a British sailor,) for the purpose of bringing the whole matter for adjustment he fore the Surveys Court.

and a professed Whig, there has been no time in the last twenty years, that he could have been elected to office without the votes of the Abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, mimicry, and pantomime, added to his soubriquet of the "wagon-boy," and his professed Abolitionists and laborers of Abolitionists and laborers of Abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, mimicry, and pantomime, added to his soubriquet of the "wagon-boy," and his professed Abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, mimicry, and pantomime, added to his soubriquet of the "wagon-boy," and his professed Abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, mimicry, and pantomime, added to his soubriquet of the "wagon-boy," and his professed Abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, mimicry, and pantomime, added to his soubriquet of the "wagon-boy," and his professed Abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, mimicry, and pantomime, added to his soubriquet of the free Soil party was prepared to adopt the views of Lysander Spooner and Gerrit Smith, between the views of Lysander Spooner and Gerrit Smith, been double as on roll for the political seal than been elected to office without the votes of the Abolitionists and laborers of Ohio. With considerable flippancy of speech, caricature, mimicry, and pantomime, added to his soubrique of the former, of the f Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, The Legislature of Massachusetts should have A story of the adventures of an orphan in tained that a Massachusetts citizen had been the East Indies, in which is agreeably exhibitinearcerated in Charleston, to employ an at-

brated Warriors. By the author of "Peter Par-ley's Tales." Boston: Geo. C. Rand. For sale as above.

Classes, and is published at \$1 a year. It dis-claims hostility to the class of employers, and asks but justice to the employed. It says these These two volumes form a part of the Cabi-net Library for youth. Peter Parley is a fa-but they insist upon a fair remuneration for vorite with young folk, and these productions of his pen will not lessen his popularity. They are very neatly got up.

but they insist upon a lair remaindance that the cost of his pen will not lessen his popularity. They are very neatly got up. that it is but fair, therefore, that wages should

We like the tone of the paper, and its object is highly laudable. Working men cannot be This is a neat and handsome review, by blamed for looking to their own interests; and violence in word or deed, and attempt no op-pression over individuals of their class, and no blame can attach to their combinations for

The Educator is designed to be a comprehensive, educational monthly, including a regular course of elementary instruction in every department of knowledge, communicated in popular style, with appropriate illustrations, &c. Price, 12½ cents, or \$1.50 per annum.

Requisition of McCreery—Philadelphia, May 8—Gov. Bigler has arrived, to consult with Attorney General Hughes in regard to the demand upon Gov. Lowe for McCreery, the alleged kidnapper of the Parker girls. He designs answering Gov. Lowe's objections.

Governor of New Mexico.—The Union announces that the Hon. David Meriwether, of leff-groon county, Ky., has received the appointment of Governor of New Mexico.

### For the National Era. AN APRIL RHYME. BY ALICE CAREY.

If, in the sunshine of this April morn. Thick as the furrows of the unsown corn, I saw the grave-mounds darkening in the way
That I have come, I would not therefore lay
My brows against their shadows. Sadly brown
May fade the boughs once blowing brightly dow About my playing—never any more May fall my knocking on the homestead door, And never more the wild birds (pretty things)

Against my yellow primrose beds their wings May nearly slant, as singing toward the woods Of moping melancholy—sobbings wild For the blue, modest eyes, that sweetly lit All my lost youth? Nay! though this rhyme

By funeral torches, I would yet have smiled Betwixt the verses. God is good, I know; And though in this bad soil a time we grow Crooked and ugly, all the ends of things And though we see the shadow of its wings Only at times, shall we not trust it still?

My soul to grief—death cannot long divide; For is it not as if the rose that climbed My garden wall, had bloomed the other side New York, April, 1853.

#### THOMAS CORWIN AND THE ABOLITIONISTS CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 8, 1853.

To the Editors of the Enquirer : To the Editors of the Enquirer:

In the Enquirer of this date you have the following extract, from the Southern Patriot, of the "piquant sayings of the inimitable Tom:"
"He said they were a whining, canting, praying set of fellows, who kept regular books of debit and credit with the Almighty. They would lie and cheat all the week; and pray off their sins on Sunday. If they steal a negro, that made a very large entry to their credit, and would cover a multitude of peccadilloes ways glad to make, because it cost them no-thing. When they could not steal a negro

thing. When they could not steal a negro they gave something in charity for the exten-sion of the Gospel, and then commenced a sys-tem of fraud and cheating, till they thought they had balanced accounts with their God." And you add: "He has, as is understood, pur-chased property in Kentucky as a residence." Whether Thos. Corwin includes me, who Whether Thos. Corwin includes me, who have contended, in my own State, for emancipation on the soil, among the Abolitionists, I know not. It is the policy of the slave party and their renegades to render odious the most ultra of the opponents of slavery, and then use that odium for the overthrow of all the friends of justice and liberty. For my part, I am willing to come under his category; for, inasmuch as I would use all the opponents of slavery in the world for its overthrow, so I must not avoid the consequences of my associations. At one time the Abolitionists are held up as invidious time the Abolitionists are held up as invidious knaves, at another as one-ideaed fanatics, who are void of moral responsibility, and unfit to administer any Government! They cannot be both! They are neither one nor the other. But I do not propose to defend them—history will do that—but to repel the calumny of the ex-Secretary. If the Abolitionists were as base as Corwin represents them, it is right they should be exposed. Although a war of personalities is always repugnant to a gentleman, yet, if he thinks they are, (even though they are not,) as he says. I have no objections to the utterance.

e says, I have no objections to the utterance. But when Thos. Corwin tells not only what s untrue, but what I know he believes to be untrue, not only self-defence, but the instincts of a generous indignation at unprovoked and ungrateful wrong, compels me to hold him up

public reprobation.

When Mr. Clay was the candidate for the presidency, in 1844, Thomas Corwin and I spoke daily for a long time through Ohio in company. That battle was fought in the North, at least, upon Anti-Slavery—"A bolition"—nrin-Ing avowedly in favor of the annexation of Texas, with a view of keeping up a balance of power in the Senate, by the acquisition of more slave States; and the friends of Jeffersonian republicanism, holding that slavery was an evil, tolerated—but to be extinguished in due time—North and South—standing for H. Clay, and against Texas annexation. I came from a slave State, embittered in my feelings against the slave party by recent personal and political State, embittered in my feelings against the slave party by recent personal and political contests, yet in the speeches made by Thomas Corwin, the slaveholders were so heartily denounced, that my sensibilities as a Southern man were continually susceptible. I am an habitual reader of Wm. L. Garrison's Liberator, and Carrison years supposed him in heartfalt has Garrison never surpassed him in heartfelt hatred of slavery and slaveholders. His now slaveholding friends will gather some idea of his abated ire, when they review his celebrated speech in the Senate, where he awarded me and other volunteers in Mexico his aspirations of "bloody hands and hospitable graves!" But what struck me as most remarkable, in the "inimitable Tom," was his indulgence in "whining, canting, and praying" in his speeches! I have been in the furor of revivals, and the wild enthusiasm of the bivouacked camp-meeting, and never did unctious Methodist parson move me to tears like the "inimitable camp-meeting, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and to can for the institution of a new ment, and the institution of a new ment, and the insti ble Tom!" And to such extreme did "Tom" want of taste—and what was to me, irreverent as the slave Christians would have me, almost blasphemy! He then defended himself upon the ground that no people were so conscientious and devout as these same Abolitionists, whom he now denounces as consum-

Consul in the case of a British sailor,) for the purpose of bringing the whole matter for adjustment before the Supreme Court.

The Workingmen's National Advocats, is the title of a new weekly lately commenced in Washington, by Mesars Page and Walters. It is devoted to the interests of the working classes, and is published at \$1 a year. It disabses, and is published at \$1 a year. It disabses but justice to the employer, and asks but justice to the employer. It says what is true, that the cost their labor. It says what is true, that the cost their labor. It says what is true, that the cost their labor. It says what is true, that the cost their labor. It says what is true, that the cost their labor. It says what is true, that the cost their labor of the labor of t their fanaticism and martyrdom, break down old forms and barriers to progress! Like all secondary men in mental and moral development, he gave way when the peltings of the storm which he had raised came on. He determined at once to desert to the enemy. During the long time that the friends of freedom, under the lead of General Taylor, fought for the Jeffersonian idea and against the "platforms." Tom, who was never fit for anything but speech, spoke not! His treachery was anticipated and developed in his reward—a Cabinet appointment! His membership of an Administration, which will go down infamous, as attempting to revive and enforce in this land the cast-off attributes of British tyrandy, constructive-treason, has foreyer placed him alongside with Burr and Arnold! But what cares the Gardiner for reputation! With the satires

ministration, which will go down inflamous, as attempting to review and enforce in this land to the cast-off attributes of British tyrandy, constitutions of the several new properties and the several new properties of the several new properties o

find men poor enough in self-este tra tor or honor a renegade! Your obedient servant,

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

In answer to a call from the Ladies' Anti-In answer to a call from the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Cincinnati, a Convention of Anti-Slavery men and women met at Masonic Hall, in this city, on Tuesday of last week, and continued its sittings until Thursday night.

It was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Samuel Lewis.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Indiana; Mrs. Ernst and Mrs. Guild, of our city; and Judge Stevens, of Madison.

Secretaries—J. W. Chaffia, of Clinton county; W. H. Day, of Cleveland; J. W. Towner, of Medina county; and J. McEldowny, of Cleveland.

Business Committee—Wm. Lloyd Garrison; Dr. W. H. Brisbane; W. H. Day; M. R. Robinson; Judge Stovens; Dr. Brook, of Clinton; Mr. Julian; Mrs. Harwood; Mrs. Coleman; C. Donaldson, and Mrs. A. H. Ernst.

Donaldson, and Mrs. A. H. Ernst.

The Hall was crowded during a greater portion of the time occupied in the deliberations of the Convention, and the character of the speeches made was such as to elioit considerable interest throughout the city, and not a little animated private discussion on the doctrines advanced. The leading speakers were Samuel Lewis; Wm. Lloyd Garrison; C. L. Remond, a colored man of ability, from Salem, Mass.; Judge Stevens, of Indiana; Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Ripley, O.; G. W. Julian, Free Soil candidate for the Vice Presidency; E. S. Hamlin, late President of the Ohio Board of Public Works; and J. H. Langston, a graduate of Works; and J. H. Langston, a graduate of

Oberlin College.

To show the spirit of the Convention, we quote the following resolutions, which were

adopted: "Resolved, That the nearest duty is the first duty to be faithfully and energetically performed by Abolitionists; that, before expending the ed by Abolitionists; that, before expending the force of their denunciations upon the slaveholding South, they are bound to grapple with whatever, in legislation or public sentiment, manifests a proscriptive and tyrannous spirit against the colored man in the State where they live, and make its suppression their constant and immediate concern.
"Resolved, therefore, That the political dis-

being a most unjust and proscriptive act, and a dark stain upon the escutcheon of the State, and, furnishing, as it does, a weapon to the slaveholder to strike down the rising spirit of emancipation, should be vigorously denounced and held up to popular condemnation until it ceases to exist.

Resolved, That Anti-Slavery is not simply an issue with the Fugitive Slave Law, or opposition to Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, or resistance to the further extension of chattel servitude, or giving succor and shelter to the fugitive slave, or contributing occasionally to the funds of our move-ment; but it is a life-giving and a life-embra-cing principle, demanding, inflexibly and un-compromisingly, the immediate and eternal overthrow of the slave system, and a full recognition of the equal rights of all who dwell the American soil, without regard to origin o

complexion.
"Resolved, That the claims of the slave t his freedom admit of no postponement, for the profit, safety, or success of any institution, sect, party, or enterprise, whatever; but are to inforced as paramount, in solemnity and im-

ortance, to all other considerations.

"Resolved, That the party which is in alliance with slaveholders ought to be repudiated as unworthy of any countenance or co-opera-tion; and the church or sect which gives the right hand of Christian fellowship to those who claim and hold property in human flesh, ought to be abandoned as an anti-Christian body, in order to be true to freedom."

company. That battle was fought in the North, at least, upon Anti-Slavery—"Abolition"—principles, the friends of slavery perpetuation being awayedly in frace of the street to reedom."

On his own responsibility, and independent of the Business Committee appointed by the Convention, Wmf. Lloyd Garrison set forth his

"Resolved, That the Government, which is fashioned and moulded by the Slave Power; that the Constitution, which grants aid and protection, and gives unusual prerogatives to the holders and breeders of slaves; that the Union, which was formed and is maintained only by immolating one-sixth portion of the people of the land on the altar of Slavery, ought to be excommunicated, at whatever hazard, cost, or opprobrium, by every one claiming to be the friend, representative, and advects of the altar.

advocate of the slave.

"Resolved, That the vital and all-conquering motto of the Anti-Slavery movement is, 'No union with slaveholders, religiously or politi-cally;' and, therefore, by a stern moral ne-cessity, every consistent Abolitionist is forced to disfranchise himself for conscience sake; to take his position outside of the present Government, and to call for the institution of a new Government, wherein shall be recognised neither slaveholders nor slaves as among hu-

carry his scriptural quotations that he got to be a decided bore; and I severely criticised his can be more fallacious than to attempt to give an Anti-Slavery interpretation to that instru ment, under which, by common consent, for a period of twenty years, the foreign slave trade was vigorously prosecuted under the national flag, and for more than sixty years fugitive slaves have been hunted and caught, and a tionists, whom he now denounces as consummate knaves!

If the Abolitionists "cheat" and "steal," the reproach comes with a bad grace from the chief beneficiary of the Gardiner swindle! And however guilty we may be, it adds but little to our penitence to be lectured by a man who now has, dishonestly, our money in his pocket!

The truth is, Thomas Corwin is nothing else but a mercenary renegade. Of humble origin and a professed Whig, there has been no time the result have but the result have the result have been hunted and caught, and a slave shave been hunted and caught, and a slave representation has been permitted to shape and control the legislation of the country on the floor of Congress. If a Pro-Slavery church and a Pro-Slavery party ought to be abandoned, then, in his opinion, it was required to about the theory flowers and the result have but a mercenary renegade. Of humble origin and a professed Whig, there has been no time that the shape and control the legislation of the country on the floor of Congress. If a Pro-Slavery church and a Pro-Slavery party ought to be abandoned, then, in his opinion, it was required to about the result have been hunted and caught, and a slave representation has been permitted to shape and control the legislation of the country of the floor of Congress. If a Pro-Slavery church and a Pro-Slavery ought to be abandoned, then, in his opinion, it was required to abandoned, then, in his opinion, it was required abandoned, then, in his opinion, it was required to abandoned, then, in his opinion, it was required abandoned, then, in his opinion, it w

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE NOR-WALK DISASTER.—Hartford, Ct., May 7.—The Legislature, at its session this morning, appointed a special committee to investigate the causes of the disaster. The committee consists of Senator Hyatt, Dr. Beckwith, Mr. Bissell, and Mr. Halsey. They are instructed to repair at once to the scene of disaster, to collect facts, and report officially. A bill was also introduced, imposing a fine of \$10,000 on every railroad company for each person killed on their road, and heavy penalties for all accidents proved to have arisen from carelessness.

A thorough investigation of this affair is to be had. It was also resolved to appoint a Board of Railway Commissioners, with extensive powers. LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE NOR-

him to go further South, if even there he can him to go further South, if even there he can he makes of how. Charles summer in fa-

nents.
At the first organization of the Government, all the proceedings of the Senate, whether in legislation, or on treaties, or on nominations, were with closed doors. In this respect the legislative business and Executive business were conducted alike. This continued down to the second session of the third Congsess, in 1794, when the galleries were allowed to be opened so long as the Senate were engaged in their legislative capacity, unless in such cases as may, in the opinion of the Senate, require secresy; and this rule has continued ever since. Here was an exercise of the discretion of the Senate, in obvious harmony with public sentiment and the spirit of our institutions.

The change now proposed goes still further.

ment and the spirit of our institutions.

The change now proposed goes still further.
It opens the doors on all occasions, whether legislative or Executive, except when specially ordered otherwise. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] says that the Senate is a confidential body, and should be ready to receive confidential communications from the President.
But this will still be the case if we adopt the resolution now under consideration. The limers of the case is the same of the same of the case is the same of the same but this will still be the case if we adopt the resolution now under consideration. The limitation proposed seems ample for all exigencies, while the general rule will be publicity. The Executive sessions with closed doors, shrouded from the public gaze and public criticism, conmuch in harmony with the proceedings of other Governments, less liberal in character. The genius of our institutions requires publicity. The ancient Roman, who bade his architect so to construct his house that his guests and all that he did could be seen by the world, is a fit model for the American people.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 6. The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, from Liverpool, April 23d, arrived this morning.
Cotton remained quiet at the decline of
nearly one-eighth on the lowest qualities.
Nothing new respecting the rocket business,
except that Kossuth's friends are taking steps
to prosecute the London Times for libel.
The Eighthurgh Sectomore of the 20th care

The Edinburgh Scotsman of the 20th, says Mrs. Stowe and her husband arrived in Edin Mrs. Stowe and her nusband arrived in Edinburgh from Glasgow yesterday afternoon. For a considerable time previous to the hour of the train's arrival, the platform of the railway station was througed by many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, waiting nominally to wel-come, but actually to look at Mrs. Stowe, who without doubt, the greatest lion of the sea-

In the evening, a banquet in honor of Mrs. Stowe, and promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause, was held in the Music Hall. About (Mayor) in the chair, supported by a band of elergymen, mostly dissenters. After the "Uncle Tom Penny Offering," a contribution collected in small sums throughout Scotland, was handed to Mrs. Stowe, in the shape of £1,000 sterling, with a request that she would best to advance the Abolitionist cause. The cash was presented upon a silver salver, a gift to Mrs. Stowe, personally, from the Edinburgh ladies. Professor Stowe read his wife's reply, and then addressed the meeting on his own ac-

meetings.
France.—An article in the Presse, headed "The Empire—1793 and 1853," has quite star-tled Paris by its boldness. It is the most un-scrupulous attack upon Bonapartism that has

appeared.

Holland.—The Dutch Cabinet had been dis-

Holland.—The Dutch Cabinet had been dissolved, and the following new appointments made: Foreign Affairs, M. Von Hall; Justice, Dunker Curtius; Home Office, M. Vanreenen; Finance, M. Van Doorn.

The-resignation of the former ministry arose from the recent attempt of the Pope to re-establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland. This affair produces an immense excitement throughout the country, owing to the near balance of the Protestant and Roman Catholic populations—the proportions being about 1,670,000 Dutch Reformed Church; Roman Catholics, 1,165,000; and 240,300 other

denominations.

Italy.—An immense sensation had been made among the pious Christians of Naples, by a miracle. One of the "holy thorns" that pierced the brow of Christ, shed drops of blood at one o'clock on the morning of the 25th, in the Chapel of the Heart of Jesus. This aston-ishing miracle occurred, as the accounts say, "to the condemnation and confusion of the errors of this age."

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Canada Clergy Reserves bill was read a second time in the House of Lords last night (22d.) Raspail has been pardoned on condition tha

he will quit France.

A democratic conspiracy has been discovered in the Kingdom of Hanover. A number of arrests had taken place at Luneburg and Stacle. Attempts had been made by the conspirators to seduce the soldiery from their alle

giance.
The notorious Dr. Achilli announces by advertisement in the Christian Times, that he is about to leave England for the United States.

# NINE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, May 8.

have been ruined.

A report from Humboldt bay states that sixexceptions, but it is not likely there will be.

the particulars.

The water front extension bill passed the

The water front extension bill passed the House, by a majority of four votes. A petition against the measure, signed by five thousand citizens of San Francisco, had been sent to the Senate. The Alta California says the bill, if passed, will put sixteen million dollars into the pockets of half a dozen schemers. The mem-

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

REMARKS OF HON. CHAPLES SUMMER IN FAVOR OF OPEN SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

Party allusions and party considerations have been brought to bear upon this question. I wish to regard it for a moment in the light of the Constitution and of our institutions.

In the Constitution there is no injunction of secresy on any of the proceedings of the Senate, nor is there any requirement of publicity. To the Senate is left absolutely the determination of its rules of proceedings. In thus abstaining from all regulation of this matter, the framers of the Constitution have obviously regarded it as in all respects within the discretion of the Senate to be exercised from time to time as it thinks best.

The Senate exercises three important functions: First, the legislative or parliamentary power, wherein it acts concurrently with the House of Representatives as well as the President; secondly, the power "to advise and consent" to treaties with foreign countries in consent" to treaties under the Constitution. I say nothing of another, rarely called into exercise—the sole power to try impeachments.

At the first organization of the Government,

As I do not often get time to write you, I cannot let the opportunity pass of congratulating you on the success of the Era. Twenty-eight thousand cash-paying subscribers is something, not only encouraging to yourself in a pecuniary point of view, but also a most encouraging fact for every true hearted Anti-Slavery man. That twenty-eight thousand indicates growth and activity in at least one phase of the Anti-Slavery movement; and for my own part, I read the Era with a more eager zest, and with a much pleasanter and heartier zest, and with a much pleasanter and heartier feeling, than I should do if, in its struggles for existence, it was forced to depend upon the voluntary assistance of its friends, or the corrupting influence of Government patronage.

I would conclude this letter, by wishing you at least 50,000 subscribers to the Era, and double that number for the monthly "Facts;" but in that case, dear Doctor, "what would become of our glorious Union?" Yours, for the truth,

South Thomaston, Maine. April 27, 1853 .-Two young men are supposed to have been lost from this town last week. They started on a fishing excursion, intending to be absent for a few hours; as several days have elapsed, and no tidings are received from them, they have doubtless perished.

Our Legislature has adjourned, after a three

Our Legislature has adjourned, after a three months' session. The principal business transacted by that body, was not to elect a United States Senator, to make some amendments to the liquor law, to create nineteen new banks, increase the capital stock of ten more, and charter a host of corporations for carrying on every species of business that Yankee ingenuity can invent. Shade of Andrew Jackson! what is the Hard Money Democracy coming to?

Mrs. Stowe's new work, " The Key to Uncl Tom," is producing a greater sensation that Uncle Tom himself in this section. It make the lower law divines and slave-catching poli ticians wince to the very marrow. Yours,

Bloomingville, Erie co., O., April 20, 1853 .wrote you, in January last, the number of votes (six) cast in 1844 for the Free Democracy in this township. We concluded, at our late spring election, to keep up our organization. We agreed upon a ticket we thought we were not ashamed to vote for; all of whom, as we supposed, voted for Hale last fall, or agreed then to go the ticket. But two of our candidates got a nomination on the ticket supposed to be able to cast three votes to our one, and denied voting for Hale; and we had to substitute other names at the eleventh hour. Think of that—denying voting for Hale! Why, I should as soon thought of denying Christ in the garden of Gethsemane! And all for a township office, the emoluments of which cannot exceed five dollars a year! But, after all, we elected our Justice of the Peace, Treasurer and one Trustee—the same substituted on our ticket in the place of the one that "fizzled out;" and that, too, in opposition to a regular Whig and Hunker Democratic ticket.

Whig and Hunker Democratic ticket.

Two of our neighbors, B— W—, Esq., and R— R—, have just returned from the Rio Grande. Esquire W—— says he would like to settle in Western Texas, if he could take 200 families with him, such as he could choose; that the people of Western Texas would like to form a free State; but the strength of the population being in Eastern Texas, they will oppose it, as of course, will Texas, they will oppose it, as, of course, will the whole slave interest. A man there, owning 20,000 acres of land and a dozen negroes, gets about as good a living as the day laborer he

Washington, Pa., April 26, 1853.-Enclosed see a call for a County Convention, which please insert, and call attention. We have no organ in this county, and therefore receive but little information on the subject of Free Democracy, except through the Era and Visiter. I have therefore been thinking of proposing to I have therefore been thinking of proposing to our Convention to send on for some 500 or 1,000 copies of "Facts for the People;" for circulation in this county. A great work is to be done between this and the next Presidential election, and the cause could be advanced much more rapidly with local papers; but we have tried the experiment here, and it failed. We must now do the best we can with other interpretations. instrumentalities. I can think of none better, at present, than "Facts for the People."

Troy Centre, Wisconsin, May 2d, 1853.—
The Free Democratic cause is quite prosperous here. This spring we ran a straight Free Democratic ticket in town against a Hunker Union ticket, and elected all our candidates by large majorities—181 votes polled—our vote, 100 and upwards; Hunker, 80 and downwards. Our concepts are dispited dead; our friends Our opponents are dispirited, dead; our friends full of zeal and hope for the future.

" A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY .- From \$5 to "A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—From \$5 to \$10 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country, with the knowledge of a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail, on enclosing to me \$1, postage paid, directed to H. S. Holly, Post Office Box No. 350, Rochester, New York. This is a first rate opportunity for students, clerks, invalids, or any young man or young lady out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States."

A correspondent asks us whether this adverisement is an imposture. We presume it is not. The recipe to be sold is an excellent one, and there are few whom it would not benefit. But let us now say, once for all, that this lass of advertisements has given us so much class of advertisements has given us so much trouble, and opens the way for such imposition, that henceforth we shall decline the This will be the general rule. There may be

# ARCHITECTURAL GEOLOGY.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Granite, limestone, (marbles,) and sandstone, are the materials of the National Public Buildings in Washington. They are also the principal building materials in all countries and all ages of the world, being the great geological formations of our globe.

Gneiss, one of the three members of the granite family of rocks, is the basement material of all the public buildings in Washington. It is obtained from the banks of the Potomac, from three to eight miles above the city. It is slaty granite, and readily split into masses of any convenient size and thickness for the foundations of buildings, footwalks, and other purposes to which it is applied. Through the masses obtained from the deposites on the Potomac are thickly interspersed small crystals of iron pyrites, (firestone,) or the sulphuret of iron, showing, by reflection from the sun, numerous specks, with the brilliancy of gold, to the passers on the walks.

Post Office is a white marble, of larger, flatter grains than the Capitol, and was brought from Westchester county, New York. The Military Asylum is of the same material. The Washington Monument, and wings of the Patent Office, are marble of a sparry texture, consisting of flat grystals nearly the give of a helf-Office, are marble of a sparry texture, consisting of flat crystals, nearly the size of a half-dime, and very white, from Baltimore county, Maryland Portions of several of the public buildings are of beautiful granite, from the James river, Virginia. The Bunker Hill Monument, and numerous public and private buildings in several of the Atlantic cities, are of Quiney granite; more strictly speaking, sientite, as one material in this rock is hornblend, giving it a firmer, tongher texture, than the granites, containing mice as one of their three

giving it a firmer, tougher texture, than the granites, containing mice as one of their three ingredients, exceedingly fragile in its texture.

Visiters of Washington are careful to get specimens of the several materials composing our national public buildings, which, when neatly arranged, form a "multum in parvo" lesson of instruction. It combines geology, architecture, history, civilization, and the finarts, and, more than all perhaps, agriculture—as the elements of these various rocks are the as the elements of these various rocks are the elements of soils, and to a considerable extende elements of soils, and to a considerable extend of fertilizers. The great simplicity of the les-son of instruction thus furnished, and the en-tire ease of obtaining it, are its strong recom-mendations. Numerous strangers in Washing-ton, both Americans and foreigners, have pro-toned these greatings aboving a publicatural cured these specimens, showing architectural materials of all countries and all ages, as ornaments for mantel-pieces and centre-tables. A lady in Washington remarked, a day or two since, while arranging and labelling several "Architectural Cabinets" for some friends in the country, "I know not what they will appreiate more highly."

#### BALTIMORE MARKET.

1	[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]	
-	(On the hoof - \$2.75 a \$3.75	
0		
- 1	Beef cattle, Net 5.50 a 7.25	
1	Gross average 3.25 a 0.00	
-	Beef, Mess, per bbl 15.00 a 16.00	
0	Butter, per lb 0.14 a 0.16	
d	Cheese, per lb 0.091/4 a 0.10	
t	Clover seed, per bushel - 6.00 a 0.00	
١,	Corn meal, per bbl 3.00 a 3.121/	4
ý	Corn, white, per bushel - 0.52 a 0.54	
	Corn, yellow, per bushel - 0.58 a 0.59	
0	Corn, mixed, per bushel - 0.00 a 0.00	
3-	Flour, Howard Street, 4.81 a 4.87	
d	Hams, per lb 0.10 a 0.124	1
0	Shoulders, per lb 0.063/4.a 0.07	1.5
8,	Sides, per lb 0.08 a 0.084	1
ď	Hogs, live 7.50 a 8.00	*
n	Lard, in bbls., per lb 0.093/4 a 0.00	
	Lard, in kegs, per lb 0.1034 a 0.00	
!	Oats, per bushel 0.38 a 0.42	
g	Pork, Mess, per bbl 15.75 a 16.00	
0	Pork, Prime, per bbl 14.50 a 0.00	
le	Rye, per bushel 0.80 a 0.90	
n	Rye flour 3.75 a 3.81	
86	Wheat, red, per bushel - 1.10 a 1.14	
i-	Wheat, white, per bushel - 1.15 a 1.22	
	Wool, washed, per lb 0.35 a 0.38	
	Wool, unwashed, per lb 0.25 a 0.27	
	,, , ,	

# FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF

PRNNSYLVANIA. A Convention of Delegates of the Free Demoorats of the State of Pennsylvania, being favorable to the declaration of principles and measures adopted by the National Convention held at Pittsburgh in 1852, to consist of such number of Delegates as may be appointed by Conventions held in the several counties, will be held at HARRISBURG, on Wednesday, the first contract of the purpose of noninating can-

be held at HARRISBURG, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates, to be supported at the next general election, for the offices of Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, of Alleg'y, Chairman.
JOHN S. MANN, of Potter,
C. D. CLEVELAND, of Philadelphia,
JAMES ROBB, of Pittsburgh,
MORDECAI M. McKINNEY, of Dauphin,
F. B. HUBBARD, of Mercer.
H. A. WOODHOUSE, of Wayne,
State Central Committee.

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C. B. ADAMS, WASHINGTON, D. C. (Late of the P. O. Department,) (Late of the P. O. Department,)

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April 14—3t Washington, D. C.

References. — Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Truman Smith, U. S. Senate; Hon. S. D. Hubbard, late Postmaster General.

master General.
WHIFE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATES.

WHIFE SLAVERY IN THE BARBARY STATES.

DY HON. CHARLES SUMNER. With 40 splendid of illustrations by Billings, engraved by Baker & Smith. It makes a beautiful 16mo volume of about 140 pages, bound in cloth, thin boards, printed in the most elegant style, on the best paper.

THE ARGUMENT.

Introduction. Territory of the Barbary States. The Subject and Sources of Information.

I. Origin of Slavery. Slavery in the Barbary States. II. History of White Slavery in Barbary; Early Efforts against it—by Ferdinand the Catholic, by Charles V, by England, by France, by Holland; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Campiracy; Freedom by Redemption; Freedom by Campiracy; Triumphant Abelition of White Slavery.

III. True Character of White Slavery in Barbary; Apologies for White Slavery; Happy Condition of the White Slaves; Better off in Barbary than at Home; Better off than the Free Christians in Barbary; Nevertheless, Unquestionable Enormity of White Slavery in Barbary. Conclusion.

For sale by Lewis CLEPHANE, March 31.

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E. D. BANGS, Principal.

Court street, Feb. 22, 1853.—March 3—8t PATENT AGENCY—ESTABLISHED IN 1890

PATENT AGENCY—ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

William P. Elliot, formerly of the Patent Office, continues to act as Solicitor for American and Foreign Patents, and Attorney for the transaction of all business connected with the United States Patent Office, at his Agency, directly opposite-the main entrance of the Patent Office Building, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION OF IMBECILES. JAMES B. RICHARDS has located his School the education of children of slow montal dev

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era ALONE. BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

The light of day hath faded from the skies,

The twilight shadows from the hills may flown; In musing mood I close my weary eyes; Night takes her throne, and still I muse ale

I hear the clock noting the death of time; I hear the death-watch tick its lonely call The expiring embers sigh, and shadows climb,

No loving eye meets mine, where'er I turn ; No cherished voice thrills me with fervent tone; This hour, spirits that love for loving spirits yearn— I yearn in vain, I sit and dream alone. I called myself alone. Ah! this is vain;

Although no presence mingles with my own, Though with this loneliness come thoughts of pain, This fearful soul can never be alone. Oh, dear as friends are these old mystic tomes

Which bear me back to scenes of ancient time; Through fields of antique thought my spirit roams,
Revels in lore and mystery sublime. Memory omerges from the distant bowers Which grace the wayside of the lovely past;

Once more a child, unheeded wing the hours, Which brought me joys that bloomed, but did not le I count few friends upon life's toilsome waste, But some I love have reached the other shore;

They love me still; in hours like these they haste Back to my side, and bless me as of yore Angels, who nestle in the arms of air!

Oh, radiant wanderers from yon glorious heaven! To joy you wake the throbbing pulse of care, And to my thought a loftier flight is given. Upward I gaze to you ethereal dome, Where burn the stars with strange and solemn light

Call I myself alone while I can roam

And read the mysteries of the wondrous night? Ye wake the rapture of delight, O stars! My soul looks up, and with unwearied wing

Ascends the ramparts of the radiant night,
Where flery worlds their flaming shadows fling. Above all worlds, to heights unknown I rise, Where on the verge of space bright angels wait; On, on we soar, to still remoter skies,

And droop our pinions at heaven's crystal gate I see the city of the living God! I rest in peace by thy translucent streams; My soul, now conscious of infinitude,

Thrills with the joy once only felt in dreams. . . . . . . Earth's dreams may fade, for such are born to die; The friends I cherish with such deep delight

May lift their unseen wings, and soar on high, Leaving me here to sorrow's tearful night. But though I bury every fond desire, Oh! never more with sad, despairing tone, While glows my soul with this immortal fire,

Will I lament, and call myself alone.

Rochester, 1853. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] For the National Era.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM; MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE

SUBJECT OF SLAVERY. Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Bederal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration

1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA. PREFACE.

General Washington-and extracts from

In the compilation of this volume I have at tempted to bring together all that the most eminent Southern Revolutionary characters have left us in their writings upon the subject of Slavery. It will be seen that their testimony is almost unanimous against the institution.
The leading minds of the South, except those of South Carolina and Georgia, were not less impressed with the evils of Slavery—moral, economical, and political—than those of the North. Indeed, the most ultra Anti-Slavery views which this volume will be found to contain, are those of Mr. Jefferson. In the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution ral Convention which framed the Constitution not a voice was raised in unqualified defence and justification of it, for even the member from South Carolina only apologized for the in-stitution; while those from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, either openly denounced it as criminal and disgraceful, or freely admitted its evils.

In the State Conventions Slavery was treat

ed with equal disfavor. In those of Virginia and North Carolina it was reprobated by Fed-eralists and Anti-Federalists—by the friends and enemies of the Constitution. Patrick Henry and George Mason were not less lou in their denunciations of Slavery than Madison, Edmund Randolph, and Pendleton. In the North Carolina Conventions the leading characters were equally emphatic in conden

These invaluable testimonies against Sla These invaluable testimonies against Slavery, coming from the highest Southern authorities, will be treasured up by Anti-Slavery men, as indubitable proof of the justice of their cause. But I apprehend that many will feel regret and disappointment on finding that the same great men who reprobated Slavery as an unmitigated evil, were no less strenuous in shielding it from the interference of the Federal Government than its avowed advocates. I profess to set forth the views of the men of the Revolution upon the question of Slavery the Revolution upon the question of Slavery, and I must do so fairly and impartially; and and I must do so fairly and impartially; and to this end I have taken nearly every passage from the Madison Papers and Elliot's Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which relate to the subject, with extended extracts from the Debates in Congress during the Administration of General Washington.

To denounce Slavery in one breath and to insist upon constitutional guarantees for its

insist upon constitutional guarantees for its maintenance in the next, may seem inconsistent to the minds of ardent Anti-Slavery men of the present day; but they should recolled ent to the minds of ardent Anti-Slavery men of the present day; but they should recollect that the whole question of State Rights is involved in this one of Slavery, and that to surrender the sovereignty of the States in this instance is to open the way to consolidation. And, further, allowing Slavery to be an unmitigated evil, as the people of the South generally did at that time, they justly regarded themselves as better qualified to apply the remedy than the people of distant States, who were not particularly interested in the matter. I think that reasonable Anti-Slavery men, upon cool reflection, will concede this point.

cool reflection, will concede this point.

My object in making this publication is not to produce sectional feeling, but to awaken in Southern minds those noble and generous sentiments of freedom which animated their an-

when the American people emerged from the war of the Revolution, their commerce and agriculture were in a state of ruin; and the Federation, the States, and individuals, were overwhelmed with debt. It required great faith in the success of the Republican experiment they were making to foresee the period when these accumulated embarrassments would be removed. All that could be hoped, for many years was that the Greenment would be be removed. All that could be hoped, for m ny years, was that the Government would hable to meet existing and ordinarily accruin demands upon its exchequer without incurrin further obligations. The patriots of that day therefore, with every disposition to carry on their principles of freedom and equity to theil legitimate results, thought it utterly impracti-

ed in the Federal Convention but for a short time, except by Gen. Hamilton, and I have not gone out of my way to hunt up testimonies from that quarter. The views of Mr. Jay are known to have been strongly Anti-Slavery; and, although Gen. Hamilton may have felt less on the subject, he was equally decided in his opposition to the institution.

less on the subject, he was equally decided in his opposition to the institution.

I have diligently sought for everything which General Washington wrote on the subject of slavery. It will be seen that his judgment and his feelings were decidedly against the institution, whether viewed in the light of morality or political economy. And while he, on all occasions, expressed his strong disapprobation of it, he saw and felt the political necessity of shielding it from unconstitutional encroachment. Without this protection from external and Federal interference, there could be no union among the States, no domestic peace, and, therefore, no security for the National Independence. Andrew Knox, Thomas Harvey, John Whedbee, Jun.; Pasquotank—Joseph Jones, Edward Everigin, Joseph Reading; Pitt—John Simpson, Edward Salter; Rowan—Wm. Kennon, Moses Winslow, Samuel Young; Surry—none; Tryon—David Jenkins, Robert Alexander; Tyrrel—Joseph Spruill, Jeremiah Fraser; Wake—none; Newbern—Abner Nash, Isaac Edwards; Edenton—Joseph Hewes; Wilmington—Francis Clayton; for the town of Bath—William Brown; Halifax, John Geddy; Hills-borough—none: Salishury—none: Sruns

lependence.

The position of Washington on this question

The position of Washington on this question would form the true compromise at the present day. His humanity, his benevolence, his sense of justice and expediency, were all on the side of Emancipation, at the earliest practicable period; and yet his fidelity to his political obligations constrained him, while the institution should last, to maintain the State Sovereignty which guarded it from illegal interference.

The views of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison are entirely coincident with those of the Father of his Country on this question. The former has more strongly and pointedly given expression to his abhorrence of Slavery, but he concurred entirely in the necessity of constitutional inhibitions against foreign interference with it. It is but justice to those great men that their entire positions should be known.

The resolutions adopted at public meetings in Virginia, and by a general convention at

Knox appoitned clerk.

\* 700 \* 100 \* 700 \*

Resolved. That we will not import any slave

or slaves, or purchase any slave or slaves im-ported or brought into this province by others

from any part of the world, after the first day of November next.—Page 735.

Continental Congress, Philadelphia, October 20

We do, for ourselves, and the inhabitants o

discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our

vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufac-tures, to those who are concerned in it.—Page

\* \* \* \* \*

11. That a committee be chosen in every

pear to the satisfaction of a majority of any

such committee that any person within the

limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith

cause the truth of the case to be published in

the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the

mies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him

14. And we do further agree and resolve

of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the

The foregoing Association being determined

In Congress, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774.

New Hampshire.-John Sullivan, Nathan

Folsom.

Massackusetts Bay.—Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Payne.

Connecticut.—Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sher

man, Silas Deane.

New York.—Isaac Low, John Alsop, John

Jay, James Duane, Philip Livingston, William

Floyd, Henry Wisner, Simon Boerum.

New Jersey.—James Kiney, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith; John De Hart.

Pennsylvania.—Joseph Galloway, John Dick-

inson, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.

The Lower Counties, New Castle, yc.—Cæsar Rodney, Thomas McKean, George Read.

Maryland.—Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, jun., William Paca, Samuel Chase.

Virginia.—Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, jun., Richard

Washington, Patrick Henry, jun., Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton. North Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph

Hewes, Richard Caswell.

South Carolina.—Henry Middleton, Thomas
Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge,
Edward Rutledge.

Ordered, That this Association be commit-

ted to the press, and that one hundred and

Continental Congress, Friday, Oct. 21, 1774.

The address to the people of Great Britain being brought in, and the amendments directed

appointed by the several English Colonies of New

Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island an

Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties or

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and

South Carolina, to consider of their grievances in General Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1774

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: When a nation, led to greatness by the hand of Liberty, and possessed of all the glory that heroism, munificence, and humanity can bestow, descends to the ungrateful task of forging chains for her friends and children; and, instead of giving support to Freedom, turns advocate for Slavery and Oppression, there is reason to suspect she has either ceased to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her

tremely negligent in the appointment of he rulers.—Pages 914 to 917.

Darien, Georgia, Resolutions.

IN THE DARIEN COMMITTEE, THURSDAY, JANUARY

12, 1775.

5. To show the world that we are not influ

enced by any contracted or interested motives

but a general philanthropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, language, or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and abhor-

rence of the unnatural practice of slavery in America, (however the uncultivated state of

which we pray the Almignty to continue to the latest posterity,) upon a very wrong foundation: We, therefore, resolve at all times to use our utmost endeavors for the manumission of our alayes in this colony, upon the most safe and equitable footing for the masters and themselves.—Page 1,136.

Association entered into by forty-five of the deputi assembled in Provincial Congress, at Savannah, in Georgia, on the 18th of January, 1775, and by them

subscribed on the 23d, when they chose Noble Wimberly Jones, Archibald Bullock, and John Houston Esquires, delegates to represent that Colony in the Continental Congress, to be held in May next. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* 2d. That we will neither import or purch

any slaves imported from Africa, or elsewhere after the 15th day of March next.—Page 1,158

\* \* \* \* \* \*

The foregoing Association being determined pon by the Congress, was ordered to be subcribed by the several members thereof; and,

thereupon, we have hereunto set our respective

JOHN GLEN, Chairman.

twenty copies be struck off.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

or her.—Page 915.

the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor, and Love of our Country, as folin Virginia, and by a general convention at Williamsburg, show that the state of feeling among the people corresponded with that ex-pressed by the eminent men whose writings I have quoted in this work. 2. That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of De-cember next; after which time we will wholly

The following extracts from the proceedings of public meetings in the Southern States, prior to the Declaration of Independence, show the state of feeling among the people at that period. It will be seen that Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, were little in advance of public opinion on this subject. AMERICAN ARCHIVES, FOURTH SERIES, Vol. 1

county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to approximate the conduct of a projection of a projectio Prince George's co., Virginia, Resolutions. At a general meeting of the Freeholders of Prince George's county, Virginia, the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the African trade is injurious this color relationship in the second of the second relationship.

to this colony, obstructs the population of it by freemen, prevents manufacturers and other useful emigrants from Europe from settling amongst us, and occasions an annual increase of the balance of trade against this colony. rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the ene-THEODORICK BLAND, Clerk of the Meeting. Page 494.

Culpepper co., Va., meeting; Henry Pendleton, Esq, Moderator

Resolved, That the importing slaves and con vict servants is injurious to this colony, as it obstructs the population of it with freemen and that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province in North America which shall not acuseful manufacturers, and that we will not buy any such slave or convict servant hereafter to code to, or which shall hereafter violate this Association, but will hold them as unworthy e imported .- Page 523. JOHN JAMESON, Clerk.

Nansemond county, Virginia, Resolutions. liberties of this country. Resolved, That the African trade is injurious to this colony, obstructs the population of it by freemen, prevents manufacturers and other useful emigrants from Europe from settling among us, and occasions an annual increase of the upon by the Congress, was ordered to be sub-scribed by the several members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective balance of trade against this colony.—Page 530.

LEMUEL RIDDICK and BENJAMIN BAKER, Esqrs., sent as delegates to Williamsburg. Caroline county, Virginia, Resolutions.

Resolved, That the African trade is injurious to this colony, obstructs our population by free-men, manufacturers, and others, who would easions an annual balance of trade against the country; and, therefore, that the purchase of rted slaves ought to be against —Page 541.

EDMUND PENDLETON and JAMES TAYLOR,

Surry county, Virginia, Resolutions. 5th. Resolved, That, as the population of this colony, with freemen and useful manufacturers, is greatly obstructed by the importation of slaves and convict servants, we will not purbe imported.—Page 593.

ALLEN COCKE, and NICHOLAS FAULCON, ir Fairfax co., Virginia, meeting; George Washington, Esq., presiding; Robert Harrison, gentleman, Clerk.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this mee ing that, during our present difficulties and dis-tress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the *British* colonies on this continent; and we take this opportunity of declaring our most

earnest wishes to see an entire stop forever put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade.— GENERAL WASHINGTON and others, dele-

Address to John Syme and Patrick Henry, be

the Freeholders of Hanover co, Va.

The African trade for slaves we consider as being made, the same was approved, and is as most dangerous to virtue and the welfare of this country; we, therefore, most earnestly wish to see it totally discouraged.—Page 616. To the people of Great Britain, from the Delegat JOHN SYME and PATRICK HENRY, delegate Princess Ann co., Va, Resolutions; Anthony

Resolved, That our Burgesses be instructed to oppose the importation of slaves and convicts, as injurious to this colony, by preventing the population of it by freemen and useful manufacturers.—Page 641.

THOMAS ABBOTT Clerk

THOMAS ABBOTT, Clerk. Virginia Convention.

At a very full meeting of delegates from the different counties in the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, begun in Williamsburg, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord 1774, and continued, by several adjournments, to Saturday, the 6th of the same month, the following association was unanimously resolved upon ing association was unanimously resolved upon, and agreed to:

2d. We will neither ourselves import, nor put chase any slave or slaves imported by any other person, after the first day of November next, either from Africa, the West Indies, or . . . . . . .

For the most trifling reasons, and sometim America, (however the uncultivated state of our country, or other specious arguments may plead for it.) a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties (as well as lives,) debasing part of our fellow-creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest; and is laying the basis of that liberty we contend for, (and which we pray the Almighty to continue to the latest posterity.) upon a very wrong foundation: for no conceivable reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reason at all, his Majesty has rejected laws of the most salutary tendency. The abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in those colonies where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa. the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa. Yet our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount to a prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his Majesty's negative; thus preferring the immediate advantages of a few African corsairs to the lasting interests of the American States, and to the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice. Nay, the single interposition of an interested individual against a law, was scarcely ever known to fail of success, though in the opposite scale were placed the interests of a whole country. That this is so shameful an abuse of a power trusted with his Majesty for other purposes, as, if not reformed, would call for some legal restrictions.—Pages 636 to 696.

North Carolina Convention.

JOHN GLEN, Chairman.

Noble W. Jones, Samuel Farley, Ambrose Wright, Peter Tondee, Thomas Lee, William Young, John M'Clure, Archibald Bullock, John Houston, Joseph Habersham, George Houston, Edward Telfair, William Gibbons, Peter Bard, D. Zubly, jun., James De Veaux, Joseph Clay, Philip Box, William Owen, George Walton, John Stirk, Isaac Young, Robert Rae, Robert Hamilton, Edmund Bugg, William Glascock, John Germany, L. Marbury, Hugh Middleton,

Rutherford; Chatham—none; Dobbs—Richard Caswell, William McKennie, George Miller, Simon Bright; Duplin—Thomas Gray, Thomas Hicks, James Kenan, William Dickson; Edge-comb—none; Granville—Thomas Person, Memucan Hunt; Guilford—none; Hyde—Rothias Latham, Samuel Smith; Hertford—none; Halifax—Nicholas Long, Willie Jones; Johnston—Needham Bryan, Benjamin Williams; Mecklenburgh—Benjamin Patton; Murtin—Edmund Smythwick; New Hanover—John Ashe, William Hooper; Northampton—Allen Jones; Orange—Thomas Hart; Onslow—Wm. Cray; Orange—Thomas Hart; Onslow—Wm. Cray; Perquimans—John Harvey, Benjamin Harvey, Andrew Knox, Thomas Harvey, John Whedbee, Jun.; Pasquotank—Joseph Jones, Edward

william Brown; Halliax, John Geddy; Hills-borough—none; Salisbury—none; Bruns-wick—none; Campbelton—none.

The deputies then proceeded to make choice of a Moderator, when Colonel John Harvey was unanimously chosen, and Mr. Andrew Knox appointed clark The starlight on the floor. No curtains of cost o texture Hide the light of their blazing fire, Or deaden the murmuring musi Of the rivulet's lulling lyre.

> No singing of silver-curbed fountain Is heard in the narrow hall; No drapery damask is drooping From the rude, unvarnished wall.

No canaries, in gilded cages, Pour song from carved niches above; Yet the hearts by that homely hearthsto And Life, to that hopeful household,

Comes laden with joy and with light;
And blest thoughts of contentment and gladness Welcome every succeeding night. And each day the first gleam of the sunshine, Peeping in at the frosty pane, Welcomes hearts that are cheerfully greeting

The advent of morning again. And the moonlight this evening is falling On faces that never look sad, Though their home be the humble cottage

For love maketh all things glad. Oh! would that the misery-haunted, The sad and desponding, might prove That a precious and priceless treasure Is the gift of unselfish love.

MRS. STOWE IN ENGLAND.

On the 15th of April, Mrs. Stowe was wel

comed in Glasgow, at a soirée, attended by 2.000 persons. Dr. Wardlaw moved an appropriate resolution, and, in supporting it, re-

It may sound strangely that, when assembled for the very purpose of denouncing "property in man," we should be putting in our claims for a share of property in woman. So, however, it is. We claim Mrs. Stowe as ours—[renewed is. We claim Mrs. Stowe as ours—[renewed eheers]—not ours only, but still ours. She is British and European property, as well as American. She is the property of the whole world of literature, and the whole world of humanity. [Cheers.] Should our transatlantic friends repudiate the property, they may transfer their share. [Laughter and cheers.] Most gladly will we accept the transference. Mrs. Stowe has taken her place on the platform of this great gathering, of which she is herself the attraction and the nucleus, supported and countenanced by a few friends of her own sex. Of the iniquities and horrors of slavery, I say nothing; I leave them to those who are to follow me, and especially to our esteemed transatlow me, and especially to our esteemed transat-lantic friends themselves, Dr. Stowe, and Rev. Edward Beecher, one of the brothers of the gifted lady whom we are this evening assembled to honor. The subject is one on which, happily, we are all of one mind. The entire on, indeed, is wrapped up in that divinely universal adoption of which, and practical conformity to its principle, would in one moment annihilate slavery, and sweep from the face of the earth all social wrongs; "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

Dr. Robson seconded the resolution; which

was cordially agreed to. Professor Stowe was received with great heering. He said: Inhabitants of the free city of Glasgow, in the name of Mrs. Stowe, and in my own name, I have to thank you for the warmth of your reception; but I cannot find words to do it. Is reception; but I cannot find words to do it. Is it true that all this affectionate interest is merited? [Great applause.] I cannot help feeling, in regard to that book, "I don't 'specks anybody ever made that book, I 'specks it growed." [Laughter.] Under the pressure of a horrid Fugitive Slave Law, the book sprung out of the soil ready made. I exceedingly research that in consequence of the very feeble gret that, in consequence of the very feeble state of Mrs. Stowe's health, and in consequence of the great prossure of engagements upon myself—engagements of a public nature, which cannot be pretermitted on account of any private feelings—we are not able to re-spond to the many invitations we have received, in the way we could both wish. We are not able to spare you the time which you desire. Had time permitted, and our own feelings been consulted, we should have gladly settled down among you, accepted your congratulations, and spent with you the entire summer. [Applause.] But this cannot be; the state of Mrs. Stowe's health is such that she cannot bear so much kindness, and my own engagements are of such a character that I must be in many distant places, and by the 1st of June I must be again hard at work in the United States. Scotland has ever been distinguished for her love of free-dom. And, though almost all the religious de-nominations in the United States are, to a great extent, silent regarding this system of oppression, yet there are two denominations which have never been silent. Two denomina-Seceders and the descendents of the old Scotch Covenanters have never been silent on the sub-ject of slavery. Never have they been silent, even in the slaveholding States. [Cheers.] It is true that some of the Scotch Seceders have fallen away into slavery notions, and gone with the current; but they have never done so while they belonged to the Scotch secoding body. There are, also, some other bodies free from slavery opinions, but they are not so bold as those to whom I have alluded. These are of the class who are polite and easy in their lan-guage. There is, also, one other denomination free from the taint of slavery—the disciples of old William Penn—for there is not a Quaker is not a Quaker who can own a slave, without

is not a Quaker who can own a slave, without being ejected, at once, from the Society of Friends. At one time, long ago, many of the Quakers held slaves; but they were told that it was wrong, and they appointed committees to labor among all who owned a slave. They did not denounce the system at public meetings; but they passed resolutions, and appointed committees to visit every individual, and to labor with that individual; and the result was, that in less than twenty years they succeeded. labor with that individual; and the result was, that in less than twenty years they succeeded. I do not know, indeed, that in less than ten years every Friend in the United States was not free from the curse of slavery. [Cheers.] And, had other denominations pursued the same course, there would not, at this day, be a slave in the United States. No, not one. [Cheers.] I believe that the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law is the last desperate effort, and the dying struggle of the system. [Cheers.] But there are real difficulties connected with the slave question in those States in which slavery exists. All the social habits of the people are connected with the system, and they people are connected with the system, and they don't know what to do without slaves where

don't know what to do without slaves where they are so numerous, and where they have always been accustomed to them.

There is another great difficulty connected with this question—that is, that the slaveholding States are, as political bodies, internally independent. The slaveholders possess all political power, and no movement can be made for the amelioration of the slave, excepting by the slaveholders themselves. It is not the same as in this country, where your Parliament could hold a rod over the slave-owners. There it is the slaveholders themselves who hold the rod, and they are accustomed to use it. There are only two ways, therefore, in which a change can be looked for. Either the slaveholder himself must be persuaded to adopt a system for the abolition of the evil, or the evil will be brought to an end by a bloody revolution. The slaveholders have consciences, and these will be awakened in time by truth and Christian

Samuel Germany, John Wereat, Jonathan Cochran, George Mointosh, Raymond Demeer, William Jones, James Cochran, Joseph Gibbons, Francis H. Harris, Samuel Elbert, Henry Jones, William Lord, John Mann, David Lewis, Georgé Wyche.—Page 1,160.

For the National Era.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE.

BY LUELLA CLARK.

The shades of the coming midnight Have gathered about our door; And the moon, through my frosty window, Is glaneing upon the floor.

To my vision is pleasantly beaming A light from a lowly nook, Where is nested a charming cottage—In Just down by our valley brook.

The starlight on the floor.

Love In coming along here from Liverpool, I have observed your wealth and comfort, and your abounding resources; but, I have also observed your wealth and comfort, and your abounding resources; but, I have also observed your wealth and comfort, and your abounding resources; but, I have also observed your wealth and comfort, and your abounding resources; but, I have also observed your wealth and comfort, and your abounding resources; but, I have also observed that a great deal of it results from the products of slave labor. In this country is the great market for American cotton, and it is cotton which sustains American slavery. I do not say you can do without it. It is cotton which sustains American slavery. I do not say you can do without it. It is cotton which makes the system profitable, and cotton makes the price of aman £300 in the markets of the United States, feel in their hearts, on the subject of alavery, just as you do. (Cheers.) Eut there is such a tremendous power brought to bear against this feeling, that those who are comfortable and wish to live in an easy way, don't want to meddle with the subject at all. Professor Stowe proceeded to state, that there were 23,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States, we are comfortable and wish to live in an easy way, don't want to meddle with the subject at all. Professor Yet these men held Governments. And how did they do it? Because they were all united on that side. However much they might differ on other questions—however bitterly they might quarrel and fight with the pistol and bowie knife, the moment the subject of slavery was mentioned, their discord ceased, and they fought shoulder to shoulder in support of it. Now, should not the opponents of slavery learn something from this? If they would but be united on the subject on which they were already agreed, their union would make them as strong as the others, and their numbers, and, above all, the justice of their cause, would give them a mighty advantage. [Cheers.] Referring to the Fugitive Slave Law, he stated that it had been and would be altogether inoperative; for out of the would be altogether inoperative; for out of the thousands of fugitive slaves in the States, not 25 of them had been carried back under the influence of that law. The Rev. Dootor concluded, amid enthusiastic applause, by stating that there was soundness in the American

> takeably developed.
>
> After a hymn had been sung, Dr. Stowe rose, and, after again expressing thanks for the glowing reception which had been accorded to Mrs. Stowe, requested leave state of her health.

The authoress of "Uncle Tom" accordingly rose, and, bowing her acknowledgments to the audience, was conducted from the hall amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect, the company standing, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

mind which, in due course, would be unmis

The Rev. Dr. King then rose and said-I am glad that the resolution assigned to me, while it condemns slavery, speaks otherwise in re-spectful terms of the people and institutions of America. Personally, I have very grateful recollections of my visit to the United States. Independently of personal experience, I saw very much in America to admire. Its commu-nity is ahead of us in many respects. The hotels are on a better footing; railway travel-

ling is better regulated, especially as regards the safe keeping of luggage, which occasions the passenger almost no trouble. The communication by electric telegraph is far more diffused than with us, and comparatively inexpensive. Everywhere the spirit of enterprise is alive and active. Towns, bridges, hospitals, churches, colleges, are rising on every side, and in the contemplation of undertaking so many, so noble, and so gigantic, one is awed into asking—to what shall these things grow? I felt as if I could willingly have become an American, but for one exception to its attractions; and while further observation descried multiplying improvements and prodigies, and still more, enlisted admiring sympathies, I was the more shocked and pained to think that a nation so great, so advancing, so boundless in its resources, so exalted in its privileges, and so important to the brightest hopes of the whole world—that such a nation should be laden with the sin, the guilt, the curse of slavery! Country after country is abolishing slavery, and the American planter, who still upholds Slavery must of necessity terminate. The Rev.

that in the national escutcheon of a people so closely affiliated with ourselves, and themselves so nobly free in their constitutional principles, and so jealously conservative of their own lib-erties, this one blot of slavery, so large and so foul, should be permitted to remain; that it would be a cause of true and heartfelt joy to see our transatlantic brethren roused to a due sense of their inconsistency in using their own freedom to hold millions in bondage, and giv-ing practical proof of the sincerity of their love of liberty by taking measures. of liberty by taking measures to impart to others what they so highly and so justly value themselves; and, with the generous spirit of freemen, to 'let the oppressed go free;' and that, instead of the two countries wasting words in crimination and recrimination, it would be incomparably wiser and better for each to set itself in earnest to the rectification of its own wrongs, the cure of its own moral and physical maladies, and the removal of its and physical matatice, and the removal of its own sources of danger; the two freest and most highly-favored countries of the world thus emu-lating and animating each other in a consci-entious conformity to the grand Divine rule of social rectitude—'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to

The resolution was seconded, and cordially agreed to.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Rev. Mr. Beecher and several other gentlemen when it separated at a late hour. we attends a soirée of the working classes of Glasgow on Saturday evening, after which she goes to Edinburgh for a day, and

then proceeds southwards. For the National Era.

LIGHT.\* 'Tis said that the bison, grown blind in his age, In search of his mates hurries restlessly on, In widening circles, from centro to verge

Of the prairie the herd have been feeding upon So we, when the light of the heart has gone out, Roam restlessly, hopelessly, cheerlessly on, In circles that widen to life's gloomy verge— Ever seeking the love we once thought all our

The bison shall reach the deep forest at last For him, the dark end of a life-darkened road; For the sightless of Earth comes Eternity's day, In that world where the light is the smile of our G

\* "In Thy light shall we see light."—Ps. xxxvi, 9

TUSCOLA, TUSCOLA COUNTY, As the fact of Paul's seriding Onesimus back to Philemon is pressed into the service of slave-holders, in justifying them in reclaiming their fugitive slaves, I thought I would write a few words about it. Paul did not acknowledge that words about it. Paul did not acknowledge that Onesimus owed i Philemon anything, but says, "if he hath wronged thee, or overh thee aught, put that on mine account; I, Paul, have written it with mine own hand; I will repay it," &c. Can it be believed that Paul would consent to become the property of any human heing, who should have the power to forbid, or in any way hinder, his reading God's word, praying, preaching the Gospel, and worshipping God according to God's requirements? I think not. Paul did not send Onesimus back to Philemon as a slave, or even a servant, but "above a

not. Paul did not send Onesimus back to Philemon as a slave, or even a servant, but "above a servant, a brother beloved," &c.

A beautiful trait in Paul's Christian character is displayed in this epistle. He did not undertake to control his brother's actions, and to "lord it over God's heritage," like popes and bishops of the present day, but left him to act freely, as all Christians should do.

I have made some efforts to get some subscribers to the Era in this place; but, as there is quite a strong effort making here to sustain a new Anti-Slavery paper printed at Detroit, the Michigan Free Democral, which comes some cheaper, I have thought it best to encourage it, as it will attach many small strong cords to the car of liberty. But I cannot give up the great cable cord, the National Era.

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